SOCIAL BUCCANEER
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 88 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at *frequent intervals.*

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND *NEW ZEALAND.*

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been *made to introduce special six months' Holi*day Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next *few months and there will be ample room for* any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, *Sydney*	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, *New Zealand*	1,050	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

*Steamers are despatched at regular inter*vals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

*Regular Deposit with the Controller of Cur*rency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details *apply for a copy of Rules to*—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality *is fast being exploded.*

The hair is not pushed out of the head by *the great knowledge inside.*

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil.*

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 *Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.*

Steam s will be despatched at regular intervals to *Japan via Singapore and Hong*-Kong.

*For freight and other particulars regard*ing sailing, etc., please apply to the *Undersigned.*

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	*Rs. 31,00,000*
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	*Rs. 16,21,208*
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, *Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla,* Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar *City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha,* Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum *City.*

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. *per annum.*

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

*CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out*stations are bought, collected and discounted.

*For other particulars and rules of busi*ness apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana *and Surat.*

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. *per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000* by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms *to be arranged against approved securities.*

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale *and purchase of Government Paper and all* description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	*£1,000,000*
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	*Kandy*	*Jinja*
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	*Aden (Steamer*	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point)	Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One *year and shorter periods at rates of interest* to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum *from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no in*terest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, *in India, China, Africa and Australia,* purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of *Europe, Africa, America and Australia.* Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod *realising Interest and Dividend when due.*

Loans and Cash Credits granted on ap*proved securities.*

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,996,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	*Calcutta*	*Ryojun (Port*
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalne)	*Lyons*	*San Francisco*
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	*Nagasaki*	*(Australia)*
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobo	New York	*Tientsin*
Los Angeles	*Osaka*	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	*Singapore*	*Tsinanfu*

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are *opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily* balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 pro*vided that the amount of half-yearly interest* is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which *does not amount to Rs. 3 per half* year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year *from 1st January to 31st December.*

Deposits may be made in the names of two *or more persons and the balance made pay*able to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest *is* allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

*Prospectus and quotations to meet indivi*dual *requirements may be obtained on* application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

*Offers world-wide policies on most libera*l terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent *the Company throughout the Deccan.*

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old *age? If not, effect a Policy with the* "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. *Absolute Security.*
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The House that works for a
REPUTATION
ONLY.
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & Co.
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER *STREET, TARDEO.*

TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 13th April, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. *MEHTA* and Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Shapurji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dhanbaiji, daughter of Bejanji Hormasji Mistry, and wife of Ardeshir Dadabhoy Gariwala, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of *September 1915, and made between the Mort*gagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on the *premises valuable property* described below:

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold tenure containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 13581, Old Survey No. 92, and New *Survey No. 1 A-7010, together with the mes*suage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2826 (3), Street No. 1 B, and all which premises are situate at, and *on the Northern side of Gilder Road,* at Pombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the *East by the property of Ambalal Pranjiwan*das, known as Maneck Building, on or to*wards the West by Gilder Lane, on or towards* the North by the property of Cawasji Hormasji Tabelewalla, and on or towards the *South by the property of Pestonji Bazanji* Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at *their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane,* Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 15th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very rich and made-to-order household-furniture, by well-known *makers, such as Dewji Kanji and others,* Cottage piano by Rose and Co. and 25 volumes of the Historian's History of the World.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 55, Wat*son's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the very valu*able specially selected and made-to-order handsome and substantial *household furni*ture, such as telescopic dining table for 12 persons, specially ordered, dining chairs, *artistic mirrored sideboards, substantial* whatnots, rich dinner waggons, double meat-safes, silk tapestry lined *complete drawing room suites of sofas* and chairs, marble topped and wooden topped highly polished *centre tables, full size solid iron framed* grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., rich writing tables, mirrored *cabinets, office chairs, revolving book cases,* carved blackwood jardineer stands, rich vases, 25 volumes of *the Historians' History of the World,* easy, low and Curzon chairs, mirrored hatstands, *verandah benches, rich solid teapoys, wall* plates, wall brackets table ornaments, rich carpets, card tables, glass door book cases, *automatic window curtains carved Pier* tables, bhaba garries, selected solid double and single glass and *panel door almyrahs cloth and gown presses,* dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash*ing tables, iron double and single beds,* wooden beds, towel horses, rich glass, crockery and *plateware etc., etc. the pro*perty of E. Seymour Lynn Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 English cottage piano by Collard and Collard.

Catalogues are being published and *the property is on view.*

AUCTION SALE OF 147 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS AND 56 CASES WHITE NEN. SOOKS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th *instant, at 2 p. m., (B. T.).* Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under *instructions from Bhutt Chagandas Vithaldi,* at his shop at Bhajia Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, on ac*count and at the risk of the undermentioned* parties in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Association:—

*On account and at the risk of Desai Kanti*lal Sakerlal:—

147 cases each 50 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 6639, 7799, 8899 or others.

On account and at the risk of Thacker *Jesangbhai Goculdas of Lakhmidas Mar*ket:—

16 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 12266 to 12400 or others.

16 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. Shikari or other.

18 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 425,625 or others.

2 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 Pehelvan or others.

2 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 glass or others.

2 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 rhodo or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be *required at the time of the sale.* balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th April 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE 3 MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the French Motor Car Co.'s Garage, at New Queen's Road, the following motor cars, viz.:—

THE PROPERTY OF H. R. GREAVES, ESQ.

La Buire (one of the best French Makes), Motor Car, 6 cylinder, 30 H-P, with Bosch magneto and zenith carburettor, *detachable rims, fitted with touring body,* with detachable top, wind-screen, spare rim with tyre *and tube, five lamps, horn and complete set* of tools.

THE PROPERTY OF SIR HUGH DALY.

Mors, 4 cylinder, 12-15 H-P., with landaulette body, five lamps, stephney wheels, sev*eral spares and tools.*

THE PROPERTY OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN

Zust (Italian) Car, 4 cylinder, 40 H-P., fitted with 12 seated passenger body, the rear wheels, being fitted with new solid tyres, lamps and horns.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as large dining table to seat 20 cane chairs, large double wardrobe teak-wood single and double bedsteads, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, China matting dressing and wash-hand tables with marble *tops, half doors,* cloth and gown presses purdahs, bath tubs, carpets, sideboards, cushion chairs, *chiffoniers, teapoys tables, one* 12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 8 seated Rapid Motor car, touring body with wind screen and cape cart *hood, etc., etc. the property of Herbert R.* Greaves, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, *the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m.* (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Offices concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Narayen Ramchandra & Co.

H. J. H. S. O: 2378 one case imitation silver boullian.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred *victoria, in* good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office *shigram, in good order.*

1 Pair of Bay Waler horses, go well in *single and double harness.*

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT SOPARIBAUGH AND LALBAUGH, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay, Im*provement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT* and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 17th April at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by *Public Auction, the* following plots for a term of 999 years.

The letting will take place on Plot No. 15, *Lalbaugh Estate.*

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable corner site known *as Plot No. 14 Lalbaugh Estate, containing* about 724 square yards situate at the Junction of Soparibaugh with *Jeejeebhoy Lane* having a frontage of over 170 feet.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as *Plot No. 13* having a frontage of 75 feet 6 inches, to Soparibaugh Road, con*taining about 631 square yards.*

LOT NO. 3.—A very valuable corner site *known as Plot No. 1 Soparibaugh Estate,* occupying a commanding position at the *Junction of five roads containing 1,197* square yards, and having frontages of about 192 feet.

Plans agreements and building rules may be seen at the Office of the Board's Land-*Manager or of the Auctioneers.*

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Very valuable Building Site at Lanowla about ten minutes' walk from Railway *Station admeasuring one acre and 2 goonthas.* The land is free of Building fine and has a cutcha well with spring water. *Also stones* of the value of Rs. 200 is stored on the ground. There are also mint trees planted. A really good opportunity for securing a good plot for building a Bungalow.

AUCTION SALE OF 7/32 SHARE IN VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AND SALT PANS SITUATE AT BASSEIN *IN THE DISTRICT OF THANA.*

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will by order *of the mortgagee Mr. Cursetji Bomanji Pavri* and on account and at the risks of the estate of the deceased *Burjorji Ruttonji Bomanji* Dubash the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under *the indenture of the mortgage dated 23rd day* of November 1912 and made between the said *mortgagor Burjorji Ruttonji Boman*ji Dubash since deceased of the one part and the said mort*gagee Cursetji Bomanji Pavri of the other* part sell by public auction on Saturday the *28th day of April 1917 the individed 7/32* share and all the right, title, interest what ever it may be of the mortgagor the said *Burjorji Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash deceased in* the undermentioned properties at their auction *rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street at 4-30 o'clock* (S.T.) in the afternoon.

The undivided 7/32 share of all those pieces or parcels of lands containing about 5000 salt pans and situate at Mulgaon Sub-District Bassein and *containing by admeasurement 661* acres and bearing old Survey Nos. 97-148-150, 198 201-203, 227-228, 230-233 and 217 together with the following plots of agricultural lands namely one plot situate at the village of *Manekpoora Taluka Bassein Zilla Thana* admeasuring 56 acres and bearing old Survey Nos. 199-200, 204-216, another plot of land situate at the village of Nilamora Taluka Bassein containing by admeasurement 7¼ acres and bearing old Survey Nos. 228, 354, 375, 377-385 and another plot of land situate at village Achola, Survey Nos. 222 (P. 2-3-6) 30 to 45 P. 1, 55 to 57-62 to 65-69 to 76-96-100 to 103 105 to 117 pot No. 1 to 7 118-119 to 135, (pot No. 1 to 5) 147-150-151, 152-207, 208-217-221-222 p.t Nos. 1-4-5-7-8 p'ot Nos. 1 of Survey Nos. 223, 357-358-377-378-201/pot 6, 414/pot 1 *containing by* admeasurment 207 acres and two plots of land situate at the *village of Gorkhida 110 falni 7-111 1-112F* 1-128 falni 1 and 257 pot 1 and to-lin 21-23-44 to 52 and 70 to 94-99 to 110 pot 1 containing by admeasurement 93 acres together with all the messuages tenements and dwelling houses *standing thereon and also together with 50* mango trees and 260 cocoanut trees and three chunam quarries standing on the said land and which all the said several pieces of lands formerly belonged to Ratanji Bomanji Dubash *deceased and are now in the hands of the* executors of the said Ratanji Bomanji Dubash deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors for the mortgagee or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 13th April 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (Six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 8 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid: Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street Fort.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FOUR PARTS No. 5139 and WHOLE 5138 fourth drawing Santa Casa Goa and te more tickets are either stolen or lost on the 9th somewhere in Fort. Restorer will be rewarded. Write DESAI, c/o Singie and Co., Meadows Street. 7720

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTE P. O. P. State terms, References &c. to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

WANTED—A QUALIFIED HOSPITAL ASSTT. SURGEON for Dalmia Hospital, Chirawa. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to MANIRAJ RAMBHAGAT, Mumbadevi Naka, Bombay. 7723

WANTED—An experienced LADY TYPIST by European Mercantile Office. Must have a good general knowledge of Typing accurately, Correspondence and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7727

WANTED AT ONCE—In a Hindu family a Hindu UNDER-GRADUATE to give Gujarati tuition to young children and also to act as a clerk. Board and Room found. Apply to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7724

WANTED—2 clerks on Rs. 20 each on the permanent establishment of this office. The appointments will be acting but are likely to be made permanent. Only those who are qualified need apply to the Undersigned before 30th April, 1917.

(Sd.) S. K. BHAGAWAT,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.

Camp, Baroda Camp, 11th April, 1917. 7735

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 cylinder Thornycroft 16 h.p. lorry to carry 1 ton. Apply MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee. 7689

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One "STUDEBAKER CAR" in excellent running order. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, Ralli Brothers. 7711

FOR SALE—Marshall Sons' 24ft. by 6½ft. by 150 lbs. LANCASHIRE BOILER and 11in. by 19in. by 24in. Compound non-condensing ENGINE, used of six months. For particulars apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhownie, Bombay. 7730

TO BE LET

TO LET—Bird's Eye View flats, open from 4 sides at sea 1st Marine Street, MARINE MANSION. Apply WITHIN. 7729

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 12th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 17th instant.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 12th April, 1917. 7739

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, Elphinstone College, to be filled from June 20th next. Applicants must have an honours degree in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 150—10—200, or Rs. 100—10—200, according to qualifications. Appointment probationary to start with. Applications to be addressed to the Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and to reach that address on or before April 30th. Applications must be accompanied by a statement of parentage, birth date, caste, school and college career and experience as a teacher: also by copies of certificates and references.

A. L. COVERNTON,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 11th April, 1917. 7734

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

Re: Charities of the late Mr. MAHOMED HAJI SABOO.

WITH the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay, private offers under sealed covers will be received by the undersigned at their office in the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, and Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon'ble the Advocate-General at their office at Church Gate Street, Fort, up to FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1917, for the purchase of the following properties:—

(1) Property known as the Oriental Bank Buildings next to the Currency Bank on the Esplanade Road, Fort.

(2) Government Postal Press Building in Tamarind Lane, Fort.

(3) Dadoo Building otherwise known as Dady Screw Building opposite the Customs House in Bank Street, Fort.

(4) Three houses on the Colaba Causeway in a line and contiguous to each other.

(5) Property known as the late Mr. Badruddin Tyabji's Chawls situate at Stable Street, Kamathipura 5th Lane.

For further particulars and information apply to the said Messrs. Mulla and Mulla and/or to

PAYNE & Co.,
Solicitors for the Sole Surviving Executor of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo.

Bombay, 11th April, 1917. 7732

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE, the below-mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and the Collector of Land Revenue within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurment according to Collector's Bill 292½ square yards but according to recent admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 402, 402, 403, New No. 5415, Old Survey Nos. 248, 249 and New Survey No. 9254, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2174, and Street Nos. 80-82-84, Bazar Gate Street, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Edalji Bottlewala, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhoy Byramji Mistry or Bootwalla, on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Kekhashru Jamasji Kerawala.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1917.

JAMSHEDJEE, RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7733

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 601 of 1916.

Messrs. JERUP TEJA & Co. ..... Plaintiffs
v/s
SITTARAM RAGHUNATH SANE...Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale advertised herein to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), will be held on the premises. (*Vide* Sheriff's proclamation in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd instant).

Dated this 11th day of April, 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DUBASH & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 7733

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street Fort

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 15th APRIL AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) AT PARSI STATUE, APOLLO ROAD, SAJAN BUILDING, NEXT TO MESSRS. KEMP AND CO., GROUND FLOOR.

Auction sale of very rich season teak and black wood Indian as well as Japanese carved specially selected and made to order household furniture by well known makers, Persian carpets, Lady's cycle, rich glass and crockery ware Pathephone machine with records, rich picture frames with beautiful sceneries etc. etc.

On SUNDAY the 15th April 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place very rich season teak blackwood Indian as well as Japanese carved specially selected and made to order household furniture by well-known makers including dining table and dining chairs rich made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich blackwood carved dumbwaiter, rich specially selected almyrah dressing chest drawers, marble top centre tables silver plated frames and vases, table decorators fancy teapoys, Japanese screens with mother of pearl birds, folding carved screens, glass screens big glass door sliding cupboard, writing and lady's tables, revolving bent wood chair, cane office chairs, rich picture frames with beautiful sceneries, towel rack hanging lamps, brass lamp on stand, rich carpets, mattings, door curtains, rich glass and procelainware, copper boiler, cooking stoves, Pathephone Machines wit records, singer hand sewing machine, baba go-cart, lady's cycle, flowerpot stands, etc., etc.

The property of S. Lewis Esq. who is going to the front and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th April, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Planks, empty cylinders, bleaching powder, provision tin boxes, camphor, earthenware toys, glassware, cotton piece-goods, woollens, shawls, paint brushes, cotton seed, cocoa, coffee, betelnuts, tobacco, cocoanuts, almonds, flour, iron sulphate, paint composition, rectified spirit, paint, Crude alum, Hetric acid, earthenware, deck chairs, empty cases, empty drums, books and beer, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY the 13th April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Sassoon Dock Reclamation, on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

Ex. S. S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 3,000 bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Gosho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO !!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
TIME—6-45, 8-30 & 10 p. m.
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXTRA MATINEE
PRIZE SHOW AT 5 p. m.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
FREE FREE FREE
SATURDAY & SUNDAY NEXT
at 5 o'clock Matinee Show
2 BICYCLES
will be given away every one a chance.
Tel. 1304.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELY CHARLES present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
A Merry Musical Play
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
SATURDAY, 14th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
SUNDAY, 15th APRIL
MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at Theatre.
NO CINEMA PERFORMANCE TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

EMPIRE CINEMA.
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF GAVAROCHE
A story of Love, Romance and Intrigue.
A Genuine Fun film.
THE RECALCITRANT BRIDE
or
THE BELLE OF BOND STREET.
featuring M. Prince in the leading role
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE
SATURDAY, THE 14TH APRIL.
A great Historic and Patriotic Production,
THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF OUR LATEST GALA ATTRACTION.
CROWDED NIGHTLY!
6-30 To-night 10 p. m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In her latest hit
"WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, MOTHER DEAR"
RENVILLE ROBERTY
in his latest creation
Ibycus the Immortal.
Miss MONA
In a dash of her own new choruses.
CHARLIE
Purveyor of MIRTH.
Miss IRENE BERYL
In New Songs and
Misera Reg Dance.
THE WARLEYS
In the Petit Revue
The Girl from San Francisco
To Conclude with the famous
DANCE DES—APACHES.
ABOVE COLOSSAL VARIETIES
Intercepted by Choice Cinema Drama
SMOULDERING SPARK.
THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
THIS WEEK
AN AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.
THE
"HAND OF FATMA"
Featuring the Beautiful American Actress
MISS RITA JOLIVET
A story of Sublime mother love rising superior to all obstacles, enabling a frial young girl to be a worthy match of the astutest ruffians and other comic films.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
Change of Programme every Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST END CINEMA
HAS FULLY MAINTAINED ITS POPULARITY DURING THE HOLIDAYS, THANKS TO ITS COMFORT, COOLNESS AND THE SPLENDID DRAMA
"THE SOCIAL BUCCANEER,"
FEATURING
LOUISE LOVELY
AND
J. WARREN KERRIGAN.
TWO NIGHTS MORE
FOUR SHOWS DAILY AT 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
COME TO-NIGHT
WEST END CINEMA.

IMPERIAL
THE FINEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
OFFERS
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 7th APRIL
THE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"A MATRIMONIAL MARTYR"
FEATURING
RUTH ROLAND.
PERFECT PICTURES, PERFECT PROJECTION AND PERFECT THEATRE.
TIME:
SATURDAY & SUNDAY MATINEE 5 P.M. DAILY 7, 8-45, & 10-15 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes Rs. 6; Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8; Reserved class Re. 1; 1st class As. 8; 2nd class As. 4; & 3rd class As. 2.
LOCATION:
LAMINGTON ROAD, Telephone No. 2020.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

From To-Morrow Night
WILL BE SCREENED
"ULTUS"
The Greatest Detective Serial surpassing "Zigomar," without blood-curdling horrors, but full of Sensation. . .
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

NEW
ALEXANDRA
TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8.45, 10.30
presents
MLLE. JOSETTE ANDRIOT
the Original
PROTEA
the girl without fear
in
an Eclair Five Reel Masterpiece
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
A story carried out and acted on the actual battlefield, showing the trench warfare, explosion of land mines, and bombardment of heavy artillery.
USUAL HALF RATES.
BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
HEAR PASTOR FLETCHER
W. W. Fletcher, Pres., India Union Mission of S. D. Adventists, is in Bombay, and while here will lecture to the public at THE NEW HALL, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annex, as follows:
"THE ESSENTIALS OF A LIFE OF PRAYER",
SATURDAY, April 14th, 6-30 p.m.
"THE ARMAGEDDON OF THE BIBLE",
SUNDAY, April 15th, 6-30, p. m.
Pastor Fletcher is an able speaker. Don't miss this opportunity to hear him on the above interesting and important subjects.
ALL SEATS FREE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
EVERY EVENING AT 6-15 & 9-45 P.M.
MISS TENKWA
AND HER CELEBRATED
JAPANESE COMPANY
IN NEW PROGRAMME
JAPANESE DANCES & SONGS,
JAPANESE JUGGLING,
MAGIC
COMIC TURNS.
HALF PRICE.
NOTE:—Half prices to all but 8 anna seats at 6-15 Performances.
NIGHT PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35 Nurses and children half prices to all seats except 8 annas at night performances only.
Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price to Dress Circle, Balcony and Gallery Re. seats for night performances.
PLAN OPEN AT S. ROSE & CO.

Dr. C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

On Friday the 13th instant

at 5-15 p. m.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, in aid of the WAR & RELIEF FUND.

The Programme comprises piano-duet, violin solo, songs by Miss Thora Swan and other ladies, Tableaux Vivants, Gipsy Dance, Fancy Skipping, Bridal Dance by Miss Ivy Mulroney and selections by an orchestra composed of ladies and gentlemen who will also play a new heart stirring piece kindly composed for this orchestra by the well-known Maestro V. Mori.

PLAN AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE FROM 10 a. m. TO-DAY.

DOORS OPEN AT 4 p. m.

EVAPORATED APPLES

(DRIED APPLE RINGS)

These are put up from the finest Tasmanian Apples in 1 lb. tins.

Excellent flavour.

Now obtainable from,

THE SALVATION ARMY,

19, NAPIER ROAD,

POONA.

Price list on application.

ONE ANNA!

Miraculous Muligai (Root). Wonderful remedy for all sorts of ailments and diseases.

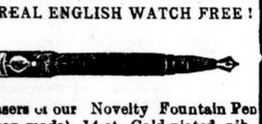
For particulars apply with one anna stamp on receiptt of which a Calendar for three years with a photo will be sent.

(Sd.) S. A. K. PILLAI,

Mettupalaiyam,

Coimbatore Dt. S. I.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!



Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,

China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI

YAKUTONE

A powerful NERVE TONIC.

Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.

YAKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigor by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.

Pills for a weeks trial Rs. 15.

CONSUMPTION.

The Remedy that kills the Germs.

Civil Surgeon after examining cured patient promises to recommend this remedy to other doctors.

Used and recommended by Civil Surgeons and Government Officials.

Government Official writes "your remedy has worked *such a marvellous change* in me and I have *such faith* in it that I *strongly recommended* it in a serious case."

Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	13,000
Futures at New York May	.. ..	*20.68 +16
,, ,, July	.. ..	20.31— 1
,, October	.. ..	19.06
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	21.05—16
Futures at New Orleans May	.. ..	19.75— 5
,, ,, July	.. ..	19.56— 5

(* repetition called for)

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 10th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Apl.-May Paid per ton ..	575

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 12.

The market at Colaba opened for M. G. Good Broach at *Rs.* 424 and declined to Rs. 422-4 on speculators and jobbers selling.

A limited business has been reported in other qualities.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach, 422-4.

M. G. Fine Bengal, 318.

M. G. K/Akola, 387/88.

Messrs. PATEL BROS APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 12th.

Description.		Delivery April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M G	428/9	.. ..	—
Broach,	Fine M G	432	430 ..	427/32
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	— ..	360/10
Bengal,	Fine M G	—	323 —	315/25
Bengal,	Superfine M G	..	— ..	325/35
Kaliphasa,	Fine M G.	..	— ..	315/22
Rind Fanjan,	Fine M G	..	— ..	315/16
Khan. Akola	Fine M G.	—	391 ..	350/70
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G.	..	— ..	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	— ..	365/80
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	— ..	370/85
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	— ..	385/95
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M.	..	— ..	387/97
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	376	.. ..	335/80
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	347	.. ..	315/30
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	—	.. ..	350/70
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	— ..	340/60
Indore,	I.G. M.G.	..	— ..	.. ..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	— ..	.. ..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	— ..	350/65
Mashla,	Fine M.G.	..	— ..	347/67
Mathla,	F.G. M.G.	..	— ..	332/42
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	421 ..	—
Coompta,	GoodM G	..	445 ..	—
Westerns,	Good M G	..	427 ..	—
Westerns,	Good H G	—	421 ..	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 12th April 1917. 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	333	323	313	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	—	320	310	..	1/25 May 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	338	328	318	..	Ready
	..	324	314	..	1/25 May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	382	356	..	Ready
	..	376	351	..	1/25 May 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	363	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	386	..	Ready
Nandid Good (Fair Staple.)	..	..	428	..	Ready
Akola Khang.	..	390	368	..	Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	..	390	..	..	1/25 May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	387	365	..	Ready
	..	386	..	..	1/25 May 17
Dhamangaum	..	390	375	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	388	373	..	1/25 May 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	397	382	..	Ready
	..	395	380	..	1/25 May 17
Nagpore	..	406	394	..	Ready
Kamptl(M.G.	..	412	..	..	1/5 May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	408	396	..	Ready
	..	414	..	..	1/25 May 17
Broach (M G.)	..	430	429	428	Ready
	..	428	427	426	25th M y 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	428	413	..	..
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	416	401	..	..
Mathla (M G.)	..	358	346	..	Ready
	..	356	344	..	1/25th May 17
Shagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	414	May/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	426	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	416	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	430	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	432	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 12th—4 p. m.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	45 0 0	6 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	..	45 0 0	6 8 0
,, Karachi Bangla	..	45 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 3 0	8 9 0
,, Cawnpore	..	6 2 0	8 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	6 7 0	8 13 0
,, Thin	..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Tealseed, White 85.15	..	46 0 0	8 14 0
,, Gajar 75 25	..	44 0 0	8 10 0
,, Gajar 50 50	..	42 0 0	8 6 0
,, Black	..	38 0 0	7 13 0
Poppyseed, White	..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	..	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 4 0	4 2 0
Jawa	..	33 0 0	4 11 0
Arandi	..	33 0 0	....
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	..	6 6 1/4	
Linseed May	..	9 1 3	
,, Sept.	..	9 10 3	

BULLION.

Silver market was steady throughout owing to speculative purchases.

English Bar Gold, 27.

Shield Sovereign, 17.

Dragon, 15-14.

Silver Ready ex-Duty, 87-8.

Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 87-8.

Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 87-13.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.

Bank D. Drafts, 1/4 9/32.

3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.

Bank Demand on France, Francs 186.

3 Months' Sight France, Francs 192½.

30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 170½.

30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 251.

60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 152.

Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened quiet and dull and there is a further decline in the prices all around, due to speculators selling.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,507½ to 1,495. Madhawjis from 1,630 to 1,612-8, Fazulbhoys from 672-8 to 667-8, Nagpurs from 2,350 to 2,332-8, Indore Malwa from 432-8 to 425, Indian Bleaching from 307-8 to 302-8, Currimbhoys from 310 to 305, Pearls from 475 to 465, Crescent from 207-8 to 205, Simplex from 640 to 630, Swedeshis were quoted from 1,765 to 1,755.

Tata Iron Ordys were quoted between 252-8 and 247-8 and Defds. declined to 995. Katni Ordys, were quiet at 265 and Defds. were quoted at 935.

Central India Mining shares declined to 57 C. D. Shivrajpurs to 44, Alcock Ashdowns were quoted at 800, Bombay Burmas at 925, Bombay Trams at 325.

In Railway shares there was practically nothing doing.

The market closed quiet.

AMALGAMATION OF MESSRS. BIRD AN D MESSRS. HELGERS AND COS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta commercial correspondent writes that apart from the present rise in jute share values, difficulties of exchange and war loan, the topic of the most engrossing local interest, is the approaching amalgamation of two important firms of managing agents, Messrs. Bird and Company and Messrs. F. W. Helgers and Company.

Sir Ernest Cable, as the chief partner of the former firm has bought out old Helgers and he has therefore preponderating influence in both combinations. At regards the actual amalgamation this may not materialise for some months as conflicting interests will invariably arise when two big firms of managing agents come together.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTTA, April 12.

A large business took place in jute shares, inquiry for which was again very brisk and a further advance took place in many instances. In coal shares there was very little doing. The Market will be closed to-morrow. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35-4; Borrea 18, 18-4; Equitable (ord) 44; Ghusick 18-8, 18-12; Kuardi 14-8, 14-12; Lakurka 40-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 315, 320, 323, 325; Auckland (ord) 200,202, 190; Barnagore (ord) 112, 114, 111, 110, 108, 106; Belvedere (ord) 340; Budge Budge (ord) 380, 370, 362, 360; Clive (ord) 143, 147, 148, 144, 145, 142-8, 144, 142-8, 138-8, 137, 139, 140; Caledonian (ord) 200, 199; Delta (ord) 360, 365, 355; Fort Gloster (ord) 427-8, 430, 425; Fort William (ord) 149; Hooghly (ord) 52-8, to 55; Howrah (ord) 296; Kamarhatty (ord) 326, 329, 340, 345, 335, 331; Kankinarrah (ord) 460, 465; New Central (ord) 340, 330, 340, 322; Northbrook (ord) 31, 31-8, 32, 31-8, 30-8; Reliance (ord) 312; Soorah (ord) 130; Standard (ord) 336, 342, 350, 355, 358, 360, 335, 332, 330; Waverley (ord) 10, 11.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-6 and small lots were done atRs.67-8 to Rs. 67-12.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending the 10th instant in Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad Nawabshah, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatik. Standing crops were thriving. Harvesting of crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha Baroda and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains show slight fluctuations in some districts but were generally steady.

MESSRS KEMP & CO'S PREPARATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to bring to the notice of the public that I found the preparations of Messrs. Kemp and Co., sold in the Bazar, were different to those sold at their other shops.

I bought from the Bazar two bottles of Kemp's Pectoral Cough syrup, but as I had some doubt about its genuineness I bought another bottle from Kemp's Cumballa Hill Branch. The man in charge of the Cumballa Hill Branch was unable to account for the difference as he was neither a chemist nor a doctor. He referred me to his Head Office. To make sure that the bottle was from fresh stock I saw Mr. Amratlal Thackur, the Company's agent who assured me that goods were received during the previous week. He confessed there was marked difference in the preparation sold by him. I thereupon got it tested by Dr. Bahadurji who reported that he did not agree with the explanation given by the Company that the difference in quality, taste etc., was due to fermentation but owing to absence of some ingredient or ingredients in the Bazar preparation and that it was inferior to that sold at the Company's shops.

Your numerous readers will be glad to learn that the Government Chemical Analyser who examined the samples of "Pectoral Cough syrup" at the instance of Messrs. Kemp and Co., is said to have submitted a similar report to that of Dr. Bahadurji. On receipt of his report the Company, has withdrawn their stock from the Bazar. What an irony of fate. The Directors of the Company in their Circular stated that they got all their goods from England at regular intervals as the goods sold in the Bazar were not reliable. Therefore the Bazar dealers through the public press informed the public that the statement of the Directors was not true as they bought at an average of Rs. 20,000, of goods from the Bazar every month. What does this show? That the Company sell goods of different quality to those they sell at their shops through the Bazar and still had the impudence to accuse the Bazar dealers with dishonesty. Sir, you and your readers will be surprised to learn that the Board of Directors have passed the following resolution contrary to the report of the Govt. Chemical Analyser:

"It was unanimously resolved that the Board was perfectly satisfied that all the ingredients present in the sample marked "A" are also present in the sample marked "B" and that both samples would have the same therapeutic effect."

Whether this was done to show that the report of the examination of the samples by Dr. Bahadurji was not correct or not I leave to you and your readers to judge, as amongst the Board of Directors there are two well known Doctors, Lieut.-Col. Kharegat I.M.S., and Dr. Shataram Vithal J. P.

FAIR PLAY.

P. S.—Will the Directors of the Company publish the report of the Government Analyser, so that people might know what a competent authority has to say in regard to the matter? If the report is not published, the public will perhaps draw their own conculsion.

The four platoons required from the Madras Presidency including Hyderabad have now been completed and the number has been exceeded. Madras has contributed the largest number of those men. Madras is leading in recruiting in India.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G H T Bourne, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R L Champion, Londons.
Second-Lieut R Lyon, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut A R Macfalanegrieve, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H E M Norsworthy, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H E W Rayner, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Thwaytes, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A V C Leche, Somersets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt H H Fownes, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H R Taylor, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J D Vaughan, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G P Boon, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H D Buik, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J C Caskey, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut T A Cooch, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D Duncan (jun) Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt R F Gerrard, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A G Goodall, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Granger, Gloucesters.
Lieut-Colonel M H Grant, Londons.
Major G A L Green, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A B Hammond, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A S Henderson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut S F Hill, Gloucesters.
Capt W Hodson, Cheshires.
Capt C Holland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Hughes, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J Lumsden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H P F Macintosh, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut L Mann, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D N Morris, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut K Mudie, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H F Pearson, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt W P Stratton, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut F S Wagland, Gloucesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C T Brown, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S Harryman, Gloucesters.
Lieut C F Lodge, Worcesters.
Capt G S Thorne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V C H Young, Essex.

LONDON, March 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H Hose, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Beal, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E W Flinn, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut B E Fish, Sussex.
Lieut J Pollock, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut L G H Vernon, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H I. Harcourt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J T Ibbs, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S J Moore, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R C Allen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Daly, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut B Farmer, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F H Fearby, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W J Johnstone, Londons.
Second-Lieut S F Lelen, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut N W R Mawle, Londons.
Lieut L D Mordle, Sherwoods.
Lieut F G Raven, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W J Rayner, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H C Tweedale, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut M J Twomey, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A Appleton, Field Artillery.
Capt E W Bowyer-Bower, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C R Dougall, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut T W Jay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P E H Van Baerle, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F H Wilson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Capt O Greig, Flying Corps.

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, March 27.

KILLED.

Capt E Robinson, Medicals.
Capt E P Turner, Field Artillery.
Major J R Walker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut O Wilson, North Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Capt P S Blaker, Medicals.
Lieut A G Butcher, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W P Cannell, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A H Charlton, North Staffords.
Capt J J Everatt, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H G Faulkner, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P H Leppard, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H I Nelson, Field Artillery.
Lieut L W Newsholme, North Lancashires.
Capt H Rudgard, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J L F Scott, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Stancliff, Londons.
Lieut P P Steel, Bedfords
Second-Lieut G W Williams, Field Artillery.

MISSING

Capt C P Bertie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Elgey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Fair, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S S B Purves, Yeomanry.

KILLED.

Lieut H Thomas, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A W W Limbrick, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R W Butcher, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut N F Furze, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A Ingham, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut O C Stokes, Munsters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second- Lieut T Freeman, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut P C E Johnson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Renton, Northamptons.

DIED.

Second-Lieut I F C Badenoch, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED

Second-Lieut H G Bardrick, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut K A Bowles, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt H G Down, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut S A H Groom, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Kirby, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A D McEwen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Neal, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J D Place, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E J Readings, Yorkshires.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieut H Whitley, King's Royal Rifles.

LONDON, March 28.

KILLED.

Lieut J Fleming, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L Paton, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S Mills, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut G N Higginson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut E Spearing, Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major M Elphinstone, Service Corps.
Lieut C E Lovell, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S A Attwood, Londons.
Lieut E L Benbow, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Byron, Irish Rifles.
Capt T Cartman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C H Cowell, Londons.
Major E Fearenside, Manchesters.
Lieut A M Forster, Field Artillery.
Capt W Graham, Durhams.
Second-Lieut T W Knox, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E L McDonald, Irish Rifles.
Capt E H Moore, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S J Stocks, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R O V Thorp, Northumberlands.
Lieut N W Watson, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E L Whalley, East Lancashires.
Lieut W D Winchester, Royal Scots.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut H C Lunn, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J G Sandilands, Royal Scots.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R E Green, Liverpools.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 10.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 361, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Dorsets: 2nd-Lieut (Acting Capt) L H Sheffield (previously reported wounded).

WOUNDED.

Dorsets: Capt W Clemson.

MISSING.

Indian Army: 2nd-Lieut A E Le Mesurier.

SIMLA, April 12.

2nd-Lieut. A. W. Smythe, R.F.A., is reported wounded in casualty list No. 363, Indian Expeditionary Force.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, April 12.)

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Resident at Kolhapur, and Political Agent in Southern Maratha Country States, is granted privilege leave for twenty days commencing from the 23rd April 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Jeram Meghji, Shirestedar to the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar during the absence on leave of Mr. H. N. Gosalia.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Condon to act as Resident at Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse.

Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Administrator of the Cambay State, is granted privilege leave for six weeks commencing from the 1st May 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, to hold charge of the office of Administrator of the Cambay State, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. R. Bomanji.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is granted with effect from the 23rd May 1917, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months, with permission to prefix to it a part of the summer vacation from the 7th May 1917.

Mr. E. G. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month and twenty-three days combined with extraordinary leave without pay on medical grounds for one month and eight days.

Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough by seven months.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days with effect from 18th April 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Belgaum in addition to his own duties as Assistant Settlement Officer.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, in addition to his present duties as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit to be Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Keshav Damodar Gune to act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. Rudraya Shivlingaya Hiremath on privilege leave.

Rev. F. P. Wiley is appointed Superintendent of the Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. McCormack, Inspector of Factories, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 23rd April 1917.

Assistant Surgeon D. A. Vaz, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Fooks, I.M.S. (retired).

Assistant Surgeon Chhaganlal Trikumji Dhruva, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, L. M. & S.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th April 1917 was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.01 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th April 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahr....	29.858 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 ,,
Dew Point.....	73.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.763 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	2.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 ,,
Minimum.....do.....	76.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	223 Miles.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The weather has cleared in north-west India. Only a few isolated falls occurred there as well as in Assam, Mysore and Madras. The chief amounts are Sibsagar three inches, Ajmer a quarter, Bangalore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-west India.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on still		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	12	m	1	41	26	6 12	m	7	42	15 7
			2	38a	27	4		8	23a	20 0
Fri.	13	m	2	24	26	9 13	m	8	26	15 3
			3	33a	26	8		9	27a	20 7
Sat.	14	m	3	16	24	11 14	m	9	22	17 3
			4	30a	26	1		10	55a	20 11
Sun.	15	m	4	32	24	4 15	m	10	34	18 2
			5	54a	25	10				
Mon.	16	m	6	1	24	3 16	m	0	44	20 4
			7	14a	24	6		0	16a	18 8
Tues	17	m	7	32	25	9 17	m	1	58	19 1
			8	20a	25	7		1	46a	18 6
Wed	18	m	8	56	26	3 18	m	2	44	17 9
			9	14a	27	2		2	52a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
,, 12 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,,	6h. 55m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,,	6h. 56m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 56m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 22m.	,,	6h. 56m.
,, 16 (Monday)	,,	6h. 22m.	,,	6h. 56m.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 21m.	,,	6h. 56m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 20m.	,,	6h. 57m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th April, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0-10in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in moderate or considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are gengrally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been local; Bikaner has had 0.14in. and Ajmer 0.22in. Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Central India West, north Gujarat and at Bhuj and at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall mostly due to thunderstorms has been local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and Rajputana, while a few showers have occurred in the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 12th of April 1917.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Rain-fall. 8 A. M. | Rain-fall. Past 24 hours | Rain-fall. Total, 1st

SENSATIONAL TRIAL FOR MURDER.

JURY'S DIVIDED VERDICT.

APPLICATION FORRETRIAL.

At the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Macleod and a jury, the trial was concluded yesterday of the sensational case in which Kaloo Ali was charged with the murder of one Syed Baba Mirja Syed Jamal, by killing him with a knife. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" by a majority of six to three.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman thereupon submitted that his Lordship was not bound to accept that verdict and said that the jury should be discharged and a re-trial ordered.

His Lordship discharged the jury, but said that he would consider and say to-morrow whether a new trial should be ordered or not.

Mr. M. A. R. Khan appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

173-16—Payne & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v Haji Ahmed Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada, Ard H D & Co.

186-16—Unwalla P & P, Dayal Ladha v Tribhowandas Hargowandas & anr, In person.

77-11—Mulla & M, Nessarwanji Jamshedji Sanjana & anr v Jaijee, wife of Jehangir Savaksha Banaji & anr, Payne & Co.

732-12—Mulji & Th, Karimbhai Peer Mahomed & anr v Pranlal Kahandas Joshipara & ors, Mar H M & das Joshipara & ors, Daph F & D.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1141-15—Merwanji N Co., Bai Gangabai widow & ang v Bai Suntokebai widow & ors, Man H M & Co., Bhimji & Co., Patell & Ez., Pocha & Co.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS OF AWARD AND FURTHER ORDER.

128-15—Judah & S, Jyaba Sakharam Ghyre v Ramchandra Kupa & ors, Payne & Co., Judah & S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1113-15—Madhowji K & Ch, Dunvarsi Lokhmidas v Keshavji Meghji & Co. a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard, 3-4-17.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V, Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatao & ors, Madh K & Ch.

733-13—Patell and Eze, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke and ors, Chitnis M and K, Ardesir H D and Co, Dubash and Co, Mulji and Tha, Sham M and H, Edg G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 506-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Naipu Patramal & ors. Judah & S.

683-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hafez Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

1250-16.—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahadev Samel v. Carim Sulleman, Chitnis M & K.

498-16—Edg G W and Co, Lala Har Narain and anr v Chhotalal J Parekh and anr, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43, At 11-30 a.m.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER

982-14—Payne & Co., Kisondas Damodhardas & ors v Dhirajlal Damodhardas & ors, Dikshit D & P.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

865-16—Mehta D & L, Cassam Abdulla a firm v Haji Mahomed Haji Ossman & Co. a firm, Sneedham B & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER MOTIONS IN COURT.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS).

T & I J 18-16—Ardesir H D & Co., Kumbar Alli Abdul Hoosein Lari v Gowar Begam, widow, 26-2-17.

1238-16—Ardesir H D & Co., Messrs. K A Readymoney & Co. v Kumbar Alli Abdul Hoosein Lari, 26-2-17.

787-12—Dubash & Co., Wasudeo Krishnarao Kothare v Balabhai Ramrao Kothare, 19-5-17.

120-14—Judah & Solomon, Saraswatibai widow v Jamkorebai widow, 2-4-17.

App No. 37-14-703-14—Daphtary F & D, Bhimji Mulji Ravar & anr v Turner Moore & Co. a firm, 3-4-17.

T & I J In Re Administrator-General's Act II of 1874 and Re Haji Cassam Noor Mahomed, deceased—Little & Co., Haji Mahomed Haji Ali, Petitioner, Ismail Hassam Chunawalla, Applicant v The Administrator-General of Bombay, 2nd Petitioner, Nadersha & D, Captain & V, Rustomji & Girwalla, Notice 26-2-17.

394-08—Merwanji K & Co., Salaybhai Jafferji & ors v Abdul Hossein Lookvianji & ors, Notice 14-3-17.

317-17—Khanderas L & M, Hansaji Khusalji & Co. a firm v Lalji Morarji, J Order, 29-3-17.

326-17—Chitnis M & K, Bhagman Mori & Co. a firm v Lalji Morarji & ors, J Order, 30-3-17.

191-16—M B Chothia, Messrs Pullee & Co. a firm v Dayal Teipal, Ardesir H D & Co., 2-4-17.

1357-16—Mulji & Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha & Co., 3-4-17.

425-16—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v Lalchand Rochoomal Kararchand, Unwalla P & Papa, 10-4-17.

231-15—Little & Co., Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassam & anr v John Saunders Slatey & ors, Rustomji & G, Nadirshaw & D, Captain & V, 10-4-17.

1018-16—Edgelow G W & Co., Rustomji Ardesir Cooper & Co. Ltd. v Davies Black, Mulla & Mulla, 10-4-17.

1123-16—Captain & Vaidya, Nityanand Meghwan v Gendalal Fulchand a firm, Madhowji K & Ch, 10-4-17.

O S 270-17—Motichand & D, Ambalal Mohanlal & Co. a firm v Thakkar Nanji Goculdas, Pandia & Co., 15-3-17.

LIST B (COUNSEL)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913 and in Re John Marshall & Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation)—Motichand & D, Eric Pimblet, Petitioner v Sarandas Dalpatrai Jolata (applicant), Payne & Co., Petition for Hearing.

C C 1443-15—Payne & Co., Goomanji Prithveraj a firm v Mirzamal Gajanand a firm, Patell & Ez, Notice 4-4-17.

314-17—Vachha & Co., Messrs Kharshedji Ardesir Dwecha a firm v Balubhai Motiram, Malvi H M & R, J Order, 23-3-17.

T & I J In Re Lakhmedas Haridas, deceased, Payne & Co., Manubai widow, Petitioner v Bachubai, Applicant, 2-4-17.

111-16—Mehta D & Lalji, Trimback Dwarkanath v Mariambibi widow & ors, Little & Co., 11-4-17.

O S 316-17—Matubhai J & M, Rakhmanabai widow & ors v Vejayalaxmi & ors, Mancharshaw & N, 28-3-17.

FOR DISMISSAL OF CONVEAT.

IN COURT.

T & I J 16-16—Judah & S, Vinayakrao Dhondji v Bai Shantabai, Ragh N & Co., *To be mentioned at 3-30 p.m.*

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF MILK.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION FAILS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Dr. E. A. Hussein Deputy Health Officer, charged David Thompson, proprietor of a dairy farm at Bhandup, with selling adulterated milk, Mr. P. K. Kotwal, defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that on the 23rd February a sub-inspector in the Municipal Milk Department bought 1 seer of milk from the servant of the accused at Clare Road, and forwarded it to the Municipal Analyst who found it to contain nine per cent. of extraneous matter. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused and observed that the Municipal sub-inspector, who had launched the prosecution had not cut a good figure in the witness box.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Frederick B. Smith, ex-third officer of a Portuguese prizeship, now in Lisbon, with theft of a cycle, worth Rs. 75, belonging to James A. Doyle, a clerk in the Embarkation Office. The accused pleaded guilty. As he was only 19 years' old the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60.

THEFT FROM H. M'S MINT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Mohanlal Ramadayal with theft of 52 nickel coins from H. M.'s Mint. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mrs. Mary Leontzini who lives in Wodehouse Road, has complained to the police that her family went out of Bombay on the 5th instant, after locking their house, and when they returned on Wednesday they found that property of the value of Rs. 722 had been stolen.

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COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held last night at the Secretariat, Lady Willingdon presiding.

The thirty-first annual report of the Central Committee (Bombay Branch) for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and several others, were presented to the meeting. The report of the Bombay Branch stated among other things:

"At the last annual general meeting held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, 10th April 1916, it was resolved to provide additional Nurses' quarters at the Cama Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000 and the Public Works Department, Bombay, has been asked to complete the work at their early convenience. It was further resolved to appoint the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, and the Solicitor to Government Ex-officio members of the Association and the Central Committee. At the same meeting Mr. F. R. Wadia was appointed a Trustee of the Miss Clarke Memorial Scholarship Fund in place of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar resigned. There were held during the year six meetings of the Central Committee.

Financial aid was given as follows:—

Political Agent, Mahikantha, Rs. 480 and Rs. 200, the Collector of Kanara, Rs. 120, the Collector of Kaira, Rs. 240; the Collector of Broach, Rs. 216; Civil Surgeon and Honorary Secretaries, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Ahmednagar, Rs. 240 and Civil Surgeon and Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Sholapur, Rs. 300.

The training school for nurses at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals is doing satisfactory work. The Central Committee desire to offer their most grateful thanks to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for continuing their generous contribution of Rs. 7,000. The Committee offer their sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who have become life-members or annual subscribers to the Association, and they hope that philanthropic gentlemen will try to assist the Association in any way they can. The annual subscription is only Rs. 25, and a donation of Rs. 250 secures a life-membership.

The Accountant-General, Bombay, has very kindly allowed the accounts to be audited in his office as heretofore."

On the motion of Lady Willingdon and seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David the report was passed.

Sir Sassoon then read a letter from Mr. J. Dosabhoy Framji, Joint Honorary Secretary, resigning his office owing to ill-health, but intimating his desire to act on the Executive Committee of the Fund. Sir Sassoon in moving that the resignation be accepted said that Mr. Jehangir had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all and hoped that he would always give them the benefit of his experience as Secretary for the last many years. He proposed the name of Col. Lloyd Jones as the new joint Honorary Secretary.

Col. Lloyd Jones accepted the office with thanks, but hoped they would be able to appoint another gentleman in his place, as he was leaving India for Home.

MISS CLARKE MEMORIAL FUND.

A motion was also passed to the effect that Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas and Mr. J. D. Framji should be appointed additional Trustees of the Miss Clarke Memorial Nursing Fund, and Sir Sassoon David, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy and Mrs. W. S. Millard were authorised to act on behalf of the Executive Committee in this matter and to execute all necessary documents.

After some other minor business had been transacted, a vote of thanks was proposed to Lady Willingdon by Sir T. B. Nariman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE SLAVE MARKET OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad you have given your editorial columns, more than once, to the discussion of some means to alleviate the sufferings of women-slaves in certain localities in Bombay. It does scorch one's soul to read accounts of cases like the one which was disposed of a few days ago, but it is still more appalling to think that this case was one of so many others which escape public notice.

You have also proposed the formation of a committee to deal with this social pest. It will be certainly a matter for gratification, if all those persons who raised their voice on public-platforms in Bombay, a few months ago, to enter their emphatic protest against the system of indentured labour in Fiji, would now come forward and call a public meeting to relieve suffering nearer home. It is very sad to think that the public of Bombay should have gone blind-folded devising schemes for rescuing women from slavery in Fiji, when there has been in existence the cruelest form of slavery in their very midst. Here is an opportunity for champions of poor labourers separated by hundreds of miles from us, to come forward and form themselves into a committee and do the work nearest them and not indulge in philanthropic dreams—and speeches—for the relief of slavery and misery, where the only help they can give is their perfervid eloquence. I say this because I heard some time ago, with great regret, that the subject to which you have devoted two editorial columns, was considered too unwholesome for talk or consideration by men who would to-day conveniently fall in the category of protégeniés of down-trodden labourers—in distant lands. It is very unfortunate that the public of Bombay, always conscious of distant grievances, should have been so deaf to cries of pain and suffering in their immediate neighbourhood.

A writer in your to-day's issue urges segregation as a partial remedy. But may I venture to say that segregation should include not only the women of the "Slave Market"—but also the "men" who go to make purchases in this market. For I believe the men on whose bounty the market flourishes are as bad—or perhaps worse—social ulcers as the women, many of whose depraved slavish existence is the result of force and oppression.

Prayerfully hoping to see some active social relief-work.—Yours, etc.,

CONRAD BLAGDON.

Girgaon, April 10.

COURT OF WARDS.

LAST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

A Government Resolution on the reports on the Administration of the Estates under the management of the Courts of Wards in the Presidency proper and Sind, for the year 1915-16, states that the year 1915-16 opened with 92 estates under the management of the Courts of Wards in the Presidency proper. During the course of the year this number was increased to 100 as twelve new estates came under control while the management of four estates was relinquished.

The seasonal conditions were beneficial to the administration of the estates everywhere except in North Gujarat, where the partial failure of the rains until October necessitated suspension of revenue on a large scale. These suspensions were mainly responsible for the abnormal fall of nearly two lakhs in the gross income of the estates under management in the Northern Division where the total income last year exceeded five lakhs. Thus the total gross income recovered in the administered estates of the Presidency proper was Rs. 9,90,527 compared with Rs. 11,22,840 in the previous year. Exclusive of sums advanced or invested, the total expenditure fell from Rs. 8,71,167 to Rs. 7,61,627.

PRIVATIONS IN GERMANY.

EFFECTS OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

Recently some Dutch newspapers have published descriptions of some rather striking experiences of travellers in Germany in connection with the food scarcity, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Morning Post." One of them, a Dutchman, who has spent two years of the war in Berlin, said:

I went to Berlin when it was still able to laugh, when the life of the metropolis went on in a merry round. People were eating war bread, it is true, and many were already mourning their beloved dead, but the shops were full of food to be had for the buying, without tickets, without waiting for hours in the cold streets. Berliners still laughed at England's plans of starvation, and there was cheerfulness in their eyes and hope in their hearts.

But a change came, slowly bringing want and silence. Berlin has grown to be like a big house full of silent inhabitants. The shadow of death is marching through the broad streets and driving the people indoors. The hardships of war have brought discouragement, hunger, and weariness. Weary they are, and I believe they would like nothing better than go to sleep until the grey pall of misery is lifted. The men are shedding their blood on the battlefields or suffering in the trenches, whilst at home the women are fighting for a morsel of inferior food. Cards, packs of them, are to be found in the house-wife's pantry, but no food. The women need all day to scrape together a scanty evening meal for themselves and their children, who are pale and weak from under-feeding. The bakers' shops close early, all the bread being rapidly sold out. Most of the butchers have closed their shops, and some are selling vegetables or fruit. In reality for the most part it is not ordinary food that is sold, but substitutes. But people are no longer particular as to what they eat, for they are hungry.

This war is a war of starvation, and of that fact the population are keenly aware. Hunger, the feeling of never being satisfied, robs them of all cheerfulness and energy. For one brief moment they were aroused from their apathy, viz., on December 12, 1916, when the Chancellor delivered his peace speech. A glimmer of light shone from their eyes, and the word "peace" was on all lips. Would peace come at last? Men asked the question with anxious tones; women asked it with emotion and tears. They saw a glimmer of light in the far distance and eagerly awaited the reply of the Entente regarding the proposals of the Central Powers. And I know that every word of that reply when it came cut them to the quick, not so much from patriotism as from the disappearance of that glimmer of hope.

WAR RATIONS.

An inhabitant of Rotterdam who has returned from a visit to Germany states that the pension disabled soldiers receive every month is not sufficient to keep them for a week. War bread, he says, is of varying qualities and mostly bad. He continues:

I have tried it in several cities, and found that it is dirty and has a sour taste. Yet is is eaten gladly. Two slices (80 grammes) are allowed for breakfast, and in hotels one gets what the waiter calls coffee (made of baked barley), two bits of saccharine, a piece of butter about the size of a two-shilling piece, and, under favourable circumstances, marmalade. I tried to discover what the marmalade was made of but failed. It certainly has nothing to do with fruit. Vegetables, potatoes, and meat are hardly to be had by poor people. All they have is sauerkraut and turnips. They have tickets for 1½ kilogrammes of potatoes per week, this being less than a quarter of a kilogramme a day, but they don't always get even that. Add to this half an ounce of meat and seven grammes of butter, and it is easy to realise that the pangs of hunger are never appeased. Eggs and milk are for invalids only. Here are some of the prices paid for goods smuggled across the Dutch frontier:

Ordinary toilet soap, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a cake.

Sunlight soap, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per bar.

Dutch butter, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per pound.

Coffee, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per pound.

Bacon, 7s. per pound.

A correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" writes from Rhineland:

It may be regarded by many as an irrefutable fact that Germany desired and carefully prepared this calamitous war. If that is so, it has also been proved that the Germans did not realise that in times of war people must eat. The random purchase of foodstuffs, which, particularly in the beginning, was effected by the Government, and the great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory distribution system are proof positive that Germany had absolutely forgotten this cardinal point.

Moreover, this correspondent claims that if this is kept in mind it appears that it is more by luck than judgment that the well-planned English policy has been frustrated, adding that by rationing the stocks can be made to last longer and if want should really make itself felt too keenly the German Government can still take even more stringent measures.

EVENTS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

SUCCESSFUL RECUITING MEETING AT DACCA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DACCA, April 8.

Last week a largely attended meeting organised by Babu Sris Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., was held at the Coronation Park to help forward recruiting for the Bengali Battalion. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azam, an influential Mahomedan Zamindar, took the chair and several distinguished visitors from Calcutta, including Mr. Byomkesh Chakrabarty, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Panchkowri Banerji, Editor, "Nayak" were among the speakers. Mr. Surendranath Banerji, from Calcutta was to have addressed the meeting but was unavoidably absent.

Mr. Byomkesh Chakrabarty and Mr. Panchkowri Banerji both spoke at length on the subject. They dwelt upon the necessity of making the new scheme a success. The latter pointed out that the prospects of the Bengali soldiers in the army were very good, if good work was done. But the most attractive speaker of the day was Captain S. G. Taylor, Commander of the Bengali Double Company, who has arrived here from Karachi with two trained Bengali recruits. Captain Taylor said that the Bengali Double Company already formed was highly satisfactory and the Government was so greatly pleased with it, that it had ordered the raising of a regiment from the Bengalies. Captain Taylor was followed by the two trained recruits, who spoke one after another. The first of the recruits, who was, a 1st year student of the Metropolitan College before enlistment, gave an account of his experiences at Nowshera and Karachi. He said that the soldiers of the Bengali Double Company were all very happy and well-treated. The speeches of Captain Taylor and his two recruits made a great impression, and after the meeting was over some young men offered themselves for enlistment in the Bengali Battalion.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

Another noteworthy event of this week has been the sitting of All-Bengal Ayurvedic Conference which assembled day before yesterday under the presidency of Kabiraj Jogindra Nath Sen M.A., of Calcutta. Nearly 200 representative delegates from different parts of Bengal attended. The object of the Conference is to devise means to revive the ancient glory of the Aurvedic system and specially to develope the surgical department connected with it. The president in his speech which he delivered in Sanskrit dwelt upon the antiquity and utility of the Ayurvedic system and pointed out that in ancient India surgery had reached a state of perfection. He saw among other things that the Government support was necessary for the revival of the Ayurvedic system. During the second day's sitting several resolutions were carried the most important of these resolutions embodied a prayer to the government for the establishment of an Ayurvedic charitable dispensary under each of the Municipalities and District Boards of Bengal. There has been an exhibition of Ayurvedic medicinal herbs and plants connected with this conference and the exhibition was opened by Mr. F. W. Robertson, I.C.S., additional magistrate of Dacca.

LIBERTY OF SUBJECT IN WAR-TIME.

"PUNISHMENT FIRST, INQUIRY AFTERWARDS."

The use and extent of the powers possessed by the Government authorities under the Defence of the Realm Act were further discussed on March 1st in the House of Lords, when the appeal of Arthur Zadig, a naturalised German, against an internment order was again before the Lord Chancellor and Lords Dunedin, Atkinson, Shaw, and Wrenbury. The appellant was ordered to be interned in October, 1915, by Sir John Simon, the then Home Secretary, and the courts below have held that this course could legally be taken.

Mr. Williams said some limitation must be placed on these wide general powers to make regulatinos to secure the safety of the realm. Unless there was a limitation there was no reason why the King in Council, which meant the Government of the day, should not by regulations, when considering a man to be dangerous, declare that he ought to be shot without trial, and order him to be so shot.

Mr. Williams proceeded to argue that the Home Secretary had no power to make the order of Oct. 15, 1915, confining Mr. Zadig arbitrarily without due course of law, and that in fact he was illegally arrested and imprisoned. He submitted that the Act did not authorise a regulation by Order in Council suspending the subject's right of Habeas Corpus. Several authorities were cited in support of the contention.

Lord Shaw suggested that there had been started a system which was at one time in force in Scotland, and he believed by another name in England, by which the man was punished first and had no trial, though an inquiry came afterwards. He could appreciate a distinction between preventive and punitive measures, but here it might be contended that the preventive was much worse than the punitive since man might be interned and then shot, and he could not imagine anything more severe than that.

The hearing was adjourned. "Daily News."

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DEAR SIRS,

K. C. CHATTERJI,

F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., LONDON.

To

MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS., BENARES CITY.

DEAR SIR,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Govt. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI,

F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (LONDON)

Ex. Magistrate,

Hyderabad (Deccan).

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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Disease can be conquered by *Borolin*,

Mr. S. O. RADFORD says:—

"One good dose of Borolin cured my wife of a bad attack of influenza. We (Natal Govt. School) have over 50 boarders here, and for colds and chest complaints we have not found anything to equal Borolin."

Rs. 1/4 per bottle of all chemists or direct from Borolin Impost. Depot, 298, Bazar Road, Bandra, (Bombay).

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LE-VISCO

It enriches the blood and gives strength.

Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 5th of Avan, 1286.
Hindu: 6th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Mahomedan: 20th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.; Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 15 April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Winners of Baroda Hockey Team v. 2nd Garrison Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, Ahmednagar, v. Grant Medical College Gymkhana (semi-final).
Concert in aid of Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., i n"The Girl in the Taxi,' at 9-30
Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bardman Musical Comedy Co. in "The Girl in the Taxi" at 9-30.
Grand Public Auction Sale of Jewellery, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, at 25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, 2 p.m.
Annual meeting King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sanitary, Institute, Princess St., 5-30 p.m.
Annual meeting of Hony. Presidency Magistrates, High Court, 6 p.m.
Bombay Exemption Tribunal commences sittings, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Special meeting of Bombay Improvement Trust Board, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Winners of Garrison Medical Services v. M. A. O. College, Aligarh v. Hornets A Club (semi-final).
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Taxi," at 9-30.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 3 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.
Public address by Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack (Glasgow), in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on "The Ideal Form of Human Society," 6 p.m.
Grand Public Auction Sale of Jewellery, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, at 25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, 2 p.m.
Bombay Humanitarian Fund, Sixth Annual Gathering, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst-road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 15.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 3 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m., Bandman Musical Comedy Co.
Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m., Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Taxi."

MONDAY, April 16.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
High Court: Summer vacation begins.
Mails for Ceylon and Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35	& 24

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

POONA RIFLES.

April 12.

313. Drill and Instruction.—Parades will be held at Headquarters daily at 7 a.m., except Sundays.

All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.

314. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Area orders dated 9th April 1917, is republished for information:

504. The following advance copy of a draft India Army Order which will be numbered and dated when issued is published for information:—

Indian Defence Force.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 15 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to issue the following Regulations for the grant of leave of persons deemed enrolled for military service under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917:—

Officers of the Indian Defence Force will be given leave in India up to one month and other members without limit of time by the Officer Commanding the Corps or unit to which they are appointed a report being made to the General Officer Commanding Division or Independent Brigade.

Applications by officers for leave in India over one month, and by all ranks for leave out of India, must be submitted for sanction to the General Officer Commanding Division or Independent Brigade.

315. Leave.—Applications for leave are to be submitted to the Adjutant in the case of members of Headquarter companies and to Officers Commanding detachments at outstations.

316. Indian Defence Force.—All persons who were members of the Poona Volunteer Rifles on 31st March are deemed to be enrolled as members of the Poona Rifles Indian Defence Force from 1st April 1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

MR T. W. BIRKETT

CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN WAR LOAN COMMITTEE.)

INDIA A "PUCCA" PARTNER.

India has been a working partner of the Empire and has worthily borne her share. She is now asked to become a pucca partner and I feel sure she will rise to the occasion and put down the necessary capital.

T. W. BIRKETT.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

The sixth annual gathering of this Institution will be held at the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S.T.), when the Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai Asharam Shah, will preside.

JAPANESE ARTIST ROBBED

Mr. Hidanaga Hajiwara, brother of Miss Suruddo [illegible] at the Royal Opera House has complained to the police that ornaments of the value of Rs. 908 have been stolen from his flat in Catch Mansion on Sandhurst Road.

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A public address will be delivered by Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack (Glasgow) in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Ideal Form of Human Society." Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The next periodical discussion will be held on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be initiated by Mr. M. D. Atlekar, the subject being "The Bombay Budget for 1917-18." The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

NEW ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

Out of 89 candidates the following have passed the Articled clerk's Examination:—Messrs. Hormasji C. Captain, Keshav R. Divekar, Hiralal Maganlal Khandwalla Devidas H. Kasabwala L. F. Rodrigues Hormasji F. Mulla, Muncherji J. Ghandy. The same gentlemen have passed the Solicitor's Examination also.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 15th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seventeen attacks and eleven deaths occurred from plague yesterday the cases being reported as follows:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Market, Kamatipura, Tardeo and Worli, one attack and one death each, Chukla, and Mazagon two attacks and one death each, Tarwadi, one attack, Mahim, two attacks, Byculla, two attacks and two deaths and Umarkhadi, three attacks and two deaths. There were one attack and one death from smallpox, cholera being absent. The total mortality from all causes was 77 as against 137 on the corresponding day of last year and 65 on that of 1915.

THE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody who can afford ten rupees or who can borrow the sum is thinking of buying a twkat of the lottery to be held by the W. I. Turf Club for the benefit of the War Loan and you may be sure that the sum subscribed will possibly far exceed half a crore of rupees. But the announcement that in case the sum subscribed exceeds fifty lakhs, the prizes settled at present will be increased in value accordingly is much to be regretted. It is the work of most people that in such a case the number of prizes should be increased and not the value of the prizes. The first prize of ten lakhs is large enough. Now suppose the fortunate winner of the first prize, in case of the amount subscribed exceeding fifty lakhs, gets say twelve lakhs instead of ten, it will not make much difference to him, but if instead the additional two lakhs are divided into a number of small prizes it would carry delight to so many more hearts or rather to so many more families. It will also familiarize a larger number of people with War Bonds. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see their way to increasing the number of prizes as much as possible and make an early announcement to the effect to the great delight of many an intending ticket-purchaser.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. J.

Surat, April 10.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, April 11th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's opening price	
April	12.62	
April-May	12.58	—9
May-June	12.54	
June-July	12.49	—3
July-Aug.	12.41	—9
Aug.-Sept.	12.26	—8
Sept.-Oct.	12.01	
Oct.-Nov.	11.93	
Nov.-Dec.	11.77	6
Dec.-Jan.	11.84	
Jan.-Feb.	11.83	
Feb.-Mar.	11.82	
Mar.-April.	11.81	—5
April-May.	11.81	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

New York, April 10th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil.
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	
Spot Cotton at New York	
" Orleans	29.00—25
Futures at New Orleans May	
" July	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19
Demand Bills	4.76 50
Silver Commercial Bars	73 3/4

OPENING OF A NEW CINEMA.

THE NEW IMPERIAL.

Few people will disagree with the statement that the opening of the new Imperial Cinema last week was one of the big events in the moving picture history of Bombay. All sportsmen love square fighters, and the men who control the destinies of the Imperial are that. It must be within the memory of all readers that after the expiration of their lease in Charni Road, the Improvement Trust refused them a renewal. They were forced, a few months ago, to close the house that had been made by them the most lucrative and popular in all the city, and look elsewhere for a fresh site. This did not take as long as might be supposed. The spacious compound of Sir Mangaldas House in Lamington Road looked a likely place, although there was already a building standing in it, and after negotiations the owner consented to permit a new Imperial to be built upon the plot.

To-day, anybody passing down this splendid broad thoroughfare can see a long new building standing back in a spacious garden, with a covered way leading from the front gate to the entrance. This is the Imperial Cinema.

One is at once struck by the solidity of the building, and by an impression that, in spite of its fresh look it has stood here for years. For that we must thank the architect, a clever man who has utilised parts of the original structure—a noble pile—and added the new theatre in a way so skilful that you cannot see where the old ends and the new begins.

The main auditorium is new. In front of it, running along the garden side, is a broad verandah under which visitors may sit in the cool of the evening before or after the show. On the right is a wonderful open air terrace for patrons of the balcony, supported by two large carved elephants and reached by many quaint winding stairways. This, as might be judged, is the old portion. It will prove a veritable show place.

Entering the interior from the garden one sees a spacious hall. It is both broad and roomy and the proprietors have paid great attention to the comfort of patrons; not trying like so many people to get the largest number of seats into the smallest possible space. The screen, which is painted on the wall, has arches on each side, and between these and the sides of the house are marble statues. Palms are used for decorative purposes. The ceiling is a magnificent piece of work, with plaster designs coloured, like the arches above the doors and windows, in a tasteful scheme in gold and yellow. A tiled dado runs round the house, giving an air of coolness that is sustained by many scientifically placed fans.

The balcony invites attention. In front is a line of low boxes, with just one closed-in box at each side, while behind are rows of tip-up chairs.

The whole theatre has been built with a special view to comfort, and is certain not only to get all its old patrons but also a large number of new ones during its very first week. Matting is laid over linoleum so that late-comers shall not disturb the enertainment, pretty lamp shades will protect the eyes during the intervals between pictures; the colour scheme is most restful, the ventilation is perfect: indeed one can safely say that there is no other picture house in this part of the city that can compete with it for comfort. As before, the films will be the very best procurable.

Pathe's very latest projecting machine has been fitted, and the electricity will be provided by an auto-converter, which will be the most silent and most powerful of its kind.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The management are this week producing a very powerful and instructive drama "The Hand of Fatma." It abounds in revelations of love and intrigue and wonderfully depicts the supreme mother-love and the consequent hazardous attempts of a mother to save her only child from the clutches of a gang of evil-doers. "Azyode"—the heroine of the plot—is at first engaged by the terrible sect of "the Hand of Fatma" to lure Robert, the millionaire, into her cluches and obtain possession of a secret document that is in his possession. While laying a trap for the unfortunate man on board the ill-fated Lusitania, the doomed vessel falls a victim to the modern Hun-pirates and Robert and Azyode are boat-drifted to a bare rock whence they are rescued by a passing ship. But, now Azyode is deeply in love with Robert and instead of fulfilling her mission, she marries Robert and is happy with their only child. But the sect of the "Hand of Fatma' do not forget them and the child is carried away. The motherly anxiety of Azyode to restore her only child puts her to many hazardous tests and the marvellous and daring way in which she saves the child are very touchingly depicted on the screen. The comic side of the programme is also well selected.

POST-WAR TRADE.

SUGGESTED RESTRICTIONS AGAINST ENEMY FIRMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Calcutta Trades Association in a lengthy communication to the Government on the subject of commercial problems to be dealt with after the war, suggest that every enemy and alien firm and individual should be compelled to register, and, after a period of reconstruction, required to take out a license. They should be prohibited, except under special permission, from importing manufactured goods from the enemy country or with the enemy trade mark, and they should be also debarred from acquiring mineral rights in India.

The Committee finally urge regulations to be formulated for protection of British shipping and that a measure of preferential tariffs be introduced in India.

Medical examination of registered European British subjects is proceeding in Secunderabad rapidly a large percentage passing into class A. Drill will commence next week.

DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL'S SITTINGS.

The Exemption Tribunal for Bombay, constituted under the Defence of India Force scheme, resumed its sittings at the Town Hall Bombay, yesterday. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. W. C. Shepperd (President), and Lieut.-Col. R. B. Low and Mr. J. C. G. Bowen (members). Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

Mr. F. F. Gordon, editor and proprietor of the "Advocate of India," made an application on behalf of Mr. R. C. Adams, Manager, and Mr. H. E. Bates, Assistant Editor, who, he said, were the only Europeans on the staff with the exception of himself who is going to England until November. He added that the two gentlemen were extra-efficient volunteers.

The Tribunal exempted them from active general service for seven months.

The Tribunal granted exemption from active general service to Mr. A. H. Brewin, the sole proprietor and editor of the "Briton," that paper being Mr. Brewin's only means of livelihood.

Exemption from active general service for six months was granted to Mr. J. W. Jessop of the Bombay Branch of Messrs. William Jacks and Co., metal merchants, as the firm is carrying out Government contracts and as Mr. Jessop's only European assistant has joined the I. A. R. of Officers.

Mr. W. J. Quixley said he was the sole representative in India of the Lanston Monotype Corporation. Exemption from active general service for six months was granted to him and it was stated that arrangements would be made for his training in Reserve Company wherever he might happen to be.

Mr. F. B. Stratton of Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co., who is 47 years of age and whose staff of Europeans is depleted and whose firm is supplying dairy produce and flour under contract to Government was granted total exemption.

Exemption from active general service for six months was granted to Mr. H. L. Mortimer, who is in charge of Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co.'s dairy.

Mr. Guy N. Andrews of Messrs. Mayne & Co., was granted exemption on those terms in order to enable him to go to England on business connected with Government contracts.

Mr. G. D. Moore, a dentist, whose partner has joined the R.A.M.C. was similarly exempted.

The Tribunal disallowed an application for exemption made by Mr. G. R. Warwick, a chemist in the employ of Messrs. Croft Mody & Co., who was informed that the Selection Committee would consider his case in due course.

Total exemption for six months was granted to Mr. C. H. Binks, undertaker.

Total exemption for one year was granted to the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Farbes, Campbell & Co. and Mr. R. G. Campbell of the same firm was exempted from active general service. Mr. Hogg said the firm's European staff was much reduced, and, of those who remained, several were officers in the volunteers.

The Tribunal again meets to-day.

EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL FOR CALCUTTA.

WORK COMMENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Exemption Tribunal for Calcutta appointed under the Defence of India Act held its first sitting yesterday, Mr. C .J. Stevenson Moore presiding. Before the cases were taken up Colonel Pugh explained the exact forms which the military authorities intended that general and local service should take. Altogether nineteen cases came up, of which eight cases were heard. In two of these absolute exemption was granted, in another applicant was exempted on the ground that he left India within three months and in others applicants were granted conditional exemption or exemption from general service.

The exemption Tribunal to-day, dealt with thirty-three applications for exemption from military service. Among the applicants were Mr. E. H. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and Mr. Birby, Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergannas. The former was asked to produce certificate of unfitness, and the latter was exempted totally on medical grounds. Of the remaining thirty-one applications, six were refused, and the rest were either partially or totally exempted.

HYDERABAD EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 12.

The Hon. the Resident has constituted 2 exemption tribunals, one for the Hyderabad State Railway hands, and Residency Bazars presided over by Mr. A. N. Cater, I.C.S., with Captain W. H. Ruddle (Military Member), and Mr. R. H. Cameron (non-official Member). The other tribunal meeting at Secunderabad will be presided over by Captain E. V. Biscoe, Cantonment Magistrate with Captain E. M. Burn and Mr. E. H. Dwane, sitting as military and non-official members respectively.

MADRAS EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 12.

Mr. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, President of the Exemption Tribunal has fixed the 19th and 21st April for sittings of the Tribunal to hear applications for exemption from military service. In addition to the President, the Tribunal will be composed of a military officer, and a non-official, the selection of whom rests with the President according to the nature of the case coming up for exemption. The proceedings of the Tribunal will be open to the press.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND MR. B. C. PAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be remembered that in February last the ban of the Defence of India Act upon Mr. Pal came first from the Panjab Government. A few days later Delhi getting to know the notoriety gained by the Panjab Government by this act of their's followed suit. Now again we find that the Bombay Government, who have of late been liberal and sympathetic, have too, after the deliberation of a month and a half, reconciled themselves to following in the footsteps of Delhi and the Punjab but in a milder form: only strongly objecting to his presence at the Shikarpore Provincial Conference. Here is the text of the telegram sent by the General Secretary of the Conference to the Editor of the "Sind Journal," Hyderabad.

Bepin Chandra Pal coming from Bombay. Moet him at Hyderabad station and inform him Assistant Collector writes to-day that Bombay Government objects to his presence in Shikarpur Conference.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

7th April, 1917.

Mr. Pal, like his old self, in order not to bring any trouble to those timid creatures who may not like his attendance at the Conference (because it would be at the displeasure of the Government) sent the following reply.

Chairman,
Provincial Conference,
Shikarpore.

Read your wire informing desire of Bombay Government regarding my attendance at your Conference. I exceedingly regret the expression of this desire as calculated to cause needless public disappointment and irritation. I should be acting unwisely if I did anything to increase this irritation in these critical times. Kindly ask conference to bear the disappointment if any with philosophic calm praying to Providence to send larger statesmanship to those in whose hands lies just now the guidance and governance of this Empire.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

7th April.

Now we would like to know the grounds on which the Bombay Government have taken this step; is it because Mr. Pal wanted to declare that we want self-government—a thing which he has done a hundred times and more? If that be his only crime, we would like to know the wisdom underlying it. Is it not going to bring more trouble upon itself by objecting to his presence at the Conference than by allowing him to say a few words about self-government(the latter would in no case have brought any trouble to the Government?)

My object in writing this is to appeal to the members of the Bombay Council to ask the Government for the grounds upon which Mr. Pal's presence in the Conference was objected to also the wisdom underlying it. I hope this appeal of mine will not remain unheard as it is in the name of public good.—Yours, etc.,

A.

8th April.

GUJERAT EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS,

A meeting of the Gujarat Educational League, was held, on the 8th instant, at Ahmedabad in the Dadabhai Library, Mr. J. V. Desai, Bar.-at-Law, presiding.

In accordance with the majority of votes contained in the answers to the voting papers sent to the members of the League, the following gentlemen are elected to the various offices:—

President:—Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. J. V. Desai, U. K. Trivedi, K. H. Dhuva, R. M. Nilakanth, Prof. H. M. Bhatt, M. K. Gandhi, G. M. Desai, A. U. Malji, D. L. Purohit, and C. G. Shah; Treasurer:—Mr. Krishnalal Narsilal Desai; Secretaries:—Messrs. I. K. Yajnik, A. V. Thakkar, C. K. Dave, H. J. Amin, and Virbal H. Mehta.

The following were elected members of the managing committee:—Messrs. Rammohahnrai J. Desai, Ranjitram Vavabhai Mehta, S. G. Banker, Hiralal T. Parekh, Mrs. Sarda Mehta, Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Mrs. Vidyagawis Nilakanth, Mr. C. N. Pandya, Prof. S. J. Shah, Mr. Ambalal Motibhai Patel, Dr. H. V. Desai, Messrs. B. P. Thakore, H. D. Chhatrapali, N. K. Bhatt, P. V. Medh, K. V. Hora, Ambalal Manilal, J. M. Mehta, Dr. Sumant Mehta, and Mr. Harilal G. Parikh.

It was unanimously resolved that a public meeting should be convened to support the resolution which Prof. Limaye is going a move before the University Senate and which aims at allowing the students to answer their question papers in then own vernaculars.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following matches were played yesterday:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Bell and Whitney beat England and Medley, 7-5, 6-3.

Gwythe and Kibblewhite beat Hargreaves and Brock, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1.

(Continued from column 6.)

point is so clear that I fail to see the logic of the honourable referee who differs while particularizing the corner-shot. Being myself a member of the Calcutta Referees' Association, I hope I am not so backward as not to know if any such particular rule has been laid down by the Board of Committee of the Hockey Association in England, unless the honourable referee has just landed in India with new rules in his pocket.—Yours etc.,

ALIGARH (C. R. A.)

Bombay, April 11.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

ALIGARH (2) BEAT GARRISON MEDICAL SERVICES (0).

A very fast, close and clean encounter was provided by the meeting between these two teams on the Oval on Thursday, when the Aligarh boys qualified themselves for the semi-final round of the tournament by beating the Garrison Medical Services by two goals to nil. Considering the balance of exchanges taken over periods neither team could claim greater share in attack, as the Garrison Medical team had as much share in attack during the second moiety as their opponents had in the initial period, yet the Medicals had to admit defeat to the cup-holders,—the margin of victory just about representing the superiority in fast clean and trickly tackling and dodging in the first half and the better half-back play of the Aligarh team.

Turner, the Medical goal, cannot be blamed for the solitary goal scored against him—a ripping snorter that went in like a bullet before any one could see where it was. Hildreth, the old Grant Medical College back was a tower of strength in defence and in his characteristic cool judgment and resourcefulness stopped many ugly rushes and for once at least took a splendid shot from a short-corner hit which just failed to find its billet. Asquith his partner also acquitted himself with credit though unfortunately he was penalised for a foul in the circle, which resulted in a penalty-bully and eventually a goal. The Medical half-line showed up better in the second half, when apparently the Aligarh attack had lost its sting. They fed the forwards with precision and judgment as the game wore on with the result that for the greater period of the second half Aligarh defence was sorely tried and but for the bad finish and fumbling in front of goal, the three inside Medical forwards, Brodie, Hennesy and Comyn could have at least drawn level, but somehow or other their final efforts proved unproductive Shafi and Akbar, the Aligarh backs, developing magnificent defensive tactics at most critical junctures. Rego, who had played brilliantly as a left-half-back all his life, both in the Calcutta Medical College team and in the All-India Hockey tournament was, in his place in the left wing, like a fish out of water. Boodie, Hennessy and Comyn showed great tenacity and pluck in dodging and dribbling and were all but through, but, as already stated, inspite of repeated onslaughts they finished up feebly and retired beaten to the great disappointment of their supporters.

The Aligarh forwards supported by a very judicious defence gave a superb exhibition of really clever hockey—their tackling, dodging and dribbling being quite classy. But to a close observer, it appeared occasionally to have degenerated into unnecessary short passing at critical moments. Asad and Fatch Mahomed ran rings round the opposing defence. The Aligarh halves played up exceptionally well falling back in defence and feeding their forwards in attack with judgment and precision, which should be an object-lesson to local half-backs. The backs too cleared the coast well and kept the ball clear of the danger zone. Mirza in goal had practically nothing to do. But after ends had been changed, they fell off most unaccountably with the result that their citadel was in danger for the greater period of the second half. This was manifestly due to the fact they did not have that lasting power which should enable them to gallop for full sixty minutes' play. However, their defence stood the test well and having, as matters turned out, no score against them can not really be taken to task for the falling-off above referred to.

After about 10 minutes' play, Asad scored the first goal off a penalty, being the result of Asquith's fouling Fateh Mahomed in the ring. A minute before the call of half-time Asad again finished a splendid passing bout with a lovely shot which would beat any goalkeeper.

No further score having been registered during the second period, the game ended with the scores.

Aligarh ..... Two goals.
Garrison Medical Services ... Nil.

The eams were:—

Aligarh:—Mirza; Shafi and Akbar; Abrar, Azahur and Mahbub; Anwar, Fateh Mahomed, Mustafa; Asad and Hadi.

Garrison Medical Services:—Turner; Hildreth and Asquith, Nugent, Sweeny and Garthwaite; McClowen, Brodie Hennessy, Comyn and Rego.

Referees:—Lieutenant Everton (C.R.A.) and Mr. Ward.

A HOCKEY QUERY.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I take the opportunity of replying to a querry "Can sticks be given in a corner-shot?" in your paper of the 11th April under the sporting column.

I believe nothing concerning such minute points in the game can be found in any of the rules which guide hockey in India. Under the heading of sticks, the broad rule is, "A player is to be penalized for sticks if in the act of hitting a ball he raises his stick above the shoulder." In the absence of any definite ruling regarding the point under discussion one has to fall back on his common sense and to depend on analogies. Both, a sound common sense and the analogy in this case, I am sure go against the so to say inventive head of the honourable referee. The only point, brought forward by him with a stress on it, is the "Dead ball" which leads him not to give sticks in the corner-shots and I shall do no more than giving an example to refute his invalid argument.

A player is penalized for sticks somewhere in the mid-field and the game is momentarily stopped until the other side take their hit. While hitting this player gives sticks. The ball in this case is dead.

Would the referee whistle for sticks?

Sure enough.

Judging from all such circumstances one can hardly hold the opinion of the honourable referee as agreeable in any case. The

(Continued in column 5.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Onlooker." The facts stated in your *letter, if true, are, of course, disgraceful* and the man should be exposed. But as *you do not give your name and address for* the private information of the Editor and as a guarantee of *good faith, we cannot* publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 13, 1917.

THE CORPORATION.

By the narrow majority of two votes the Hon. Mr. McBain was yesterday elected President of the Corporation of Bombay for the ensuing year. Thirty-three members voted for the successful candidate and thirty-one for Mr. Baptista. There were some notable absentees and it is understood that Mr. Baptista was the sufferer by these abstentions, while official influence, which appears to have been brought to bear, deprived him of some support. We have often enough condemned the use of pressure from official quarters in these matters but so long as nobody has the courage and enterprise to expose a scandal of this kind in the Corporation itself it is useless to complain. This sort of thing, as Mr. Jinnah said on one occasion in reference to another matter, will go on as long as it is tolerated both by high quarters and the public. We said yesterday that the Corporation would not be doing themselves justice if they allowed Mr. Baptista's claims to be passed over and we see no reason to change that opinion. Mr. Baptista has been a member of the Corporation for seventeen years; Mr. McBain for thirteen years. Thus, if the latter had had to wait for another turn to come round he would have reached the chair after the same length of time that Mr. Baptista would have waited if he had been elected yesterday. Mr. Wacha in proposing the election of Mr. Baptista expressed the hope that these contests would not recur. It does not appear to us that the experience of yesterday exactly encourages that hope. Uncontested elections for the Presidential chair depend on the spirit of give and take, of fair treatment and of willingness to stand aside for men with pre-eminent claims. Had any of these factors dominated yesterday's election there would have been a different result. We are afraid there will have to be something like a spiritual reform in the Corporation before the happy days, of which Mr. Wacha spoke with such regret, are restored.

So far as the new President is concerned, he has been, as we said yesterday, a valuable and hardworking member of the Corporation and our regret for Mr. Baptista is tempered by the anticipation that Mr. McBain will prove a capable and worthy as well as a popular President. That anticipation is based on Mr. McBain's past record, his proved business ability and enterprise, and his honesty of character, and not on the speech in which he returned thanks to his fellow-members for his election, which to tell the truth smacked somewhat of egotism. The members were hardly in need of, and at any rate it was not the occasion for, the abruptly phrased lecture which he thought fit to address to them. Scotsmen are rather fond of boasting that they are men of deeds rather than words and they are welcome to all the credit of the reputation that they claim for themselves. But there are occasions for words as well as deeds, and we are not sure that yesterday was not one of them, since, if Mr. McBain had taken the trouble slightly to elaborate his lecture, he might have saved himself the possibility of being misunderstood. The Corporation is a deliberative assembly and its hall a place of debate, and if, occasionally, somewhat lengthy orations are delivered and arguments repeated more than once, not only by different speakers but by the same individual, that is a drawback from which most deliberative bodies do and always will suffer. We are not sure that even the loquacious bore is not to be preferred to the perpetually silent member. Mr. McBain has been so long out of Scotland that he has perhaps forgotten that the former type is to be found in the most business like corporations even in his own country. We do not suggest that his existence elsewhere makes the loquacious bore any the more desirable in Bombay; but the point is that it is better to suffer bores, however sadly, than to take the risk involved in any attempt to interfere with the fullest freedom of debate. Mr. McBain has served the Corporation in the way that he thinks best and we have nothing to say against his predilection for terseness of speech, but we should be very sorry to see it become the order of the day, and he must realise that other members have in the past and, we hope, will in the future render equally valuable service by according to matters of importance the fulness of discussion they deserve.

Very cordial and well-deserved tributes were paid to the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, the retiring President. Mr. Chunilal, it was mentioned, was one of the youngest Presidents the Corporation has had, but, as Mr. Wacha observed, he had proved to be one of the ablest, and he had discharged his duties with ability and courtesy and won the whole-hearted confidence of his fellow-members. A higher tribute, no man occupying this responsible position could wish for, and the source from which it came is an assurance that it was no empty compliment but an honest and sincere expression of opinion. There was little by which to pre-judge Mr. Chunilal Mehta's qualifications for the Presidentship of the Corporation at the time of his election, but he showed very quickly the qualities that earned him the high encomiums passed on him yesterday by more than one speaker, and he now takes a permanent place among the public men of the City, whose ability, integrity and independence entitle them to the rank of leadership. The retiring President took advantage of the occasion to make an appeal to his fellow-members to devote more time to committee work, which, as he pointed out, has gone on increasing. It is to be hoped that the appeal will not fall on deaf years. If the Corporation of Bombay is to retain its pride of place as the premier municipality of India and adequately to cope with its ever-growing responsibilities, there can be no room among its members,—we will not say for "slackers," for we hope there are none, but for anyone who is not willing to give ungrudgingly every moment of time that his responsibilities as a member demand.

THE FUTURE OF CEYLON.

The emancipating spirit of the time liberated by the war has not, it is gratifying to note, left the people of the neighbouring island of Ceylon altogether unaffected and indifferent. A national conciousness there has, of course, been in Ceylon as a result of the recent awakened consciousness of the East generally. The war has merely quickened it. Influences are at work in Ceylon as in every part of the Empire and the civilized world which bid everyone, "not sit, nor stand, but go." "To the young men of Ceylon whose hearts have been stirred by the example of Europe, who have watched with profound sorrow the exceeding slowness of their national progress, and whose love of country is deep in spite of its exuberance,"—to these, the "Ceylonese" wrote a few days ago, "the great, dim future is beckoning as it has beckoned in the past in all climes to the choicest spirits of the age."

These natural and legitimate aspirations of young Ceylon must be satisfied, in accordance with the spirit of British tradition, by the provision of opportunities that would enable them to attain their full self-realisation as free and equal citizens of the British Empire. Reconstruction is in the air. Great changes are anticipated after the war in the relations of self-governing colonies and of India to Great Britain and also in the internal administration of India. It would hardly be possible or wise to leave the Crown Colonies,—especially Ceylon,—out of the scheme of reform and progress. And Ceylon, it is satisfactory to observe, does not itself want to be left after the war where it was before it. Her fears and her hopes were given eloquent utterance by Sir Poonambalam Arunchalam in an outspoken and able address on "Our Political Needs" at the meeting of the Ceylon "National Association" the other day. There are few persons in Ceylon who are more fitted for this task than Sir P. Arunchalam, alike by his culture, his keen insight into the needs of the people and the valuable experience he gained, before his retirement, as one of the ablest civilians Ceylon has known. The first task of constructive statesmanship is to destroy everything that militates against the healthy political growth of a people. Sir Arunchalam's principal aim therefore was to point the way in this direction. The "Ceylon Independent" points out, that no one can deny that he "has established his gravamen against the present system of administering a Crown Colony like Ceylon." This system, said Sir P. Arunchalam,

answers well enough so long as you have only to police a country, collect taxes, make roads, administer justice, etc. But much more is needed if Ceylon is to be a self-reliant, self-respecting unit in the British Empire. Tied as we are to the apron strings of a bureaucracy and deprived of all power and responsibility, our powers and capacities are dwarfed and stunted. we live in an atmosphere of inferiority, and we can never rise to the full height to which our manhood is capable of rising. We have hypnotised ourselves into thinking that we are weak and inferior. No greater disaster can overtake a people. We must regain our self-confidence.

In the present constitution of the Ceylon Legislative Council and local bodies he has as little faith as Indian leaders have in their councils and local bodies. "Good or bad," he observed, when the Government have once made up their minds on a measure, it can scarcely help passing unchanged in essence through the Legislative Council owing to the official majority in it, the very small elective element and the ineffectiveness of the majority of the nominated members. The Legislative Council, as at present constituted, hardly answers a useful purpose. It provides, no doubt seats of honour to a few unofficials and an arena for their eloquence or for their silence. But they are little more than advisory members, and their presence in this Council, as in lesser bodies,—Municipal Councils, Local Boards, etc.,—serves to conceal the autocracy under which we live.

The demand which he made for Ceylon is the demand which India has made for herself,—self-government under the British flag; for in Ceylon, as in India, the national consciousness which has expanded under the prevailing system of administration, has long outgrown that system. That the political salvation of Ceylon should be brought nearer, it is necessaary that there should be a living institution that would attract to itself all the forces tending to that goal. Sir P. Arunchalam, therefore, urged the formation of a "Ceylon Reform League" working throughout the year with representatives in England to keep the claims and needs of the Island before the British Government and public.

Notes of the Day.

The Despotism of the Bureaucrat.

It is as significant as it is interesting to find one of the most Tory of Tory papers in England, and one that, if we are not mistaken, welcomed the advent of the Lloyd George regime, deploring the "growing despotism of the bureaucrat" in Great Britain. "The Globe" has discovered that, "though the tyranny of the soldier is bad the despotism of the bureaucrat is not much better and being far more insidious is much more difficult to meet." The journal goes on:—

> It is of the essence of a bureaucracy that the members invariably believe that they can order the life of the community much better than the individuals composing it can organise it for themselves, and that belief, to put the matter plainly, is always fatal to liberty when it is not sharply checked. Since the war began we have created the most gigantic bureaucracy ever known in these islands, and we have endowed it with powers far beyond any which the most despotic of our kings have claimed in the past. Is it quite certain that victory cannot be attained without such an army of officials, or that all these exceptional powers with which they have been furnished are used for no other end than the prosecution of the war? If we have multiplied officials beyond our real needs, we have surrendered to the worst vice of bureaucracy; if we have allowed them to overide the laws for the benefit of their private fads, we have sacrificed the most precious boon which freedom gives

The Englishman's Home No Longer His.

According to "The Globe" England at the prsent moment is the most despotically governed country in the world. An Englishman's home is no longer his castle, since he is liable to be turned out of it at any minute if a Government department fancies the rooms or the situation.

> We may not arrange our meals as we please, drink when we are thirsty, or do our own business in our own way. The Government demand money from us in ever-growing amounts, and yet forbid us to make it in any enterprise which is not hampered by Government control. Our newspapers are muzzled, and we have seen the Censorship so arrogant in the exercise of its powers as actually to mutilate our King's own words to make them, in the opinion of the bureaucrat, fit for our breathren overseas to read. To all this and more we have submitted without a murmur, because we were told that it was necessary to victory, and because we know that without victory neither our liberties nor our lives could be saved. But to imagine that it is good in itself would be the extremity of folly, and we can only view with dismay the prospect that this enormous entanglement of red tape may never be uncoiled, that this monstrous regiment of officials may never be disbanded in our time, or their powers brought within the purview of the ordinary law.

The journal agrees that, only by a despotism can such a war as the present be waged to a succesful close,—a somewhat exploded delusion in view of the example provided by France,—but it wants an assurance that when the peril is passed, the despots shall lay down their powers and "our ancient freedom be restored." We have no doubt that ultimately it will be. But "The Globe" and those who share its hopes will find that the unloosening of the chains of a bureaucratic despotism is not so easy as overthrowing kings or a ministry.

The Decay of Parliament.

Somewhat in a similar connection some articles of a different tendency have been appearing in "The Times" under the title of "The War and the Constitution," and the sub-heading, "The Decay of Parliament." The writer of these articles, with which we may deal more fully on another occasion, seems rather to rejoice in the "inevitable change which has come at last," by which he means the freeing of the Executive of the State, that is to say the Cabinet,—or as he calls Mr. Lloyd George's council of five, the "Directory,"—from Parliamentary control. He has to admit that the House of Commons could to-morrow, if it chose, end the existence of the Government by an adverse vote, or at least force it to appeal to the country, but he is obviously gratified with the success it has achieved hitherto in making itself independent of the legislature, and quotes, as an example to aim at, as we gather, the instance of the United States Congress as a legislature which is not a sovereign parliament like that of England, and the American Executive as one which is irresponsible to nobody but itself. All this reveals that there is a party in existence which aims seriously at, not only preserving the changes recently effected, but extending them in the direction of dispensing with popular authority over the Executive. It is quite evident that when the war ends there is to be a serious political struggle in Great Britain for the restoration of "our ancient freedom." Things have arrived at a pretty pass when the final abolition of the sovereignty of Parliament in favour of a national directory is openly canvassed in a paper like "The Times."

What Does it Mean?

However, we have referred to the subject of these articles on the present occasion chiefly to draw attention to a most remarkable passage which occurs in one of them. "The new arrangement," we are told," "may perhaps ultimately lead to the adoption of the practice prescribed in the constitution of the United States."

> It is true that nowadays the Council of the President is known in America as the Cabinet, but in no real sense does it correspond to the institution which we in this country have hitherto known under that name. The American Cabinet is merely the aggregate of the heads of certain departments, each responsible to the President; but the Cabinet as a whole is entirely devoid of mutual or collective responsibility. Is the Prime Minister tending in this and other respects towards the position of the American President? *Or is there reserved for him a destiny even more splendid?*

We have italicised the last quoted sentence ourselves. What does it mean? At present there is no position "more splendid" in England that a subject can aspire to than that of Prime Minister. The writer of "The Times" article is not satisfied with anticipating something more splendid than this in a position analagous to that of the American President, which is remarkable enough. But he speaks of a destiny "even more splendid." We ask again what does it mean?

"The New Era."

We have received a copy of the first number of a new weekly journal "The New Era" published and edited by Mr. Gulam Husain at Lucknow. The "New Era" claims to have come into existence in response to an urgent need, namely, the restoration of real unity of aim and effort to Moslem public life and making it the great creative and driving force it should be in relation to the communal and National tasks." It, in short, represents "a modest effort to focus the mind of the Moslem community on the rediscovery of a common goal, to give to its hopes and endeavours a basis of unity and to apply its will and intelligence to the task of the future." helping, in particular, the "young race of patriots" to be not mere "architects of ruin but able to think out and plan the reconstruction of the entire public life of their community." Above all, "the greatest and holiest duty" which the "New Era" has set before itself is to carry the message of the recent birth of National unity of aim and ideal as far as the two great communities in the country are concerned,—to every home in Moslem India.

Penalised by the Press Act.

The journal, however, has not come into existence without providing an illustration, —through no fault of its own,—of the manner in which the Press Act is being worked. Its proprietor has been asked to deposit and has deposited a security of Rs. 1,500 under the Act. Thus it has been judged and condemned before its birth. We have no doubt that in spite of the fact that it starts on its career with a millstone round its neck, it will find abundant protection against the "Evil Eye" in the growing appreciation of the people—Moslems and Hindus alike—as well as in its "abiding faith that no honest effort inspired by a strong sense of public duty and controlled by the fullest sense of the responsibilities of a journalist can run to waste even in India." And we trust that fortified by this double support it will succeed in fulfilling the need in response to which it has come into existence by steadfast adherence to the high ideals it has set before itself. We heartily welcome the "New Era" and wish it a long and useful career.

No Controversy.

We know how the rule of "No controversy during the War" has been observed more in the breach than the observance in official quarters. The Committee of the Calcutta University Institute has, on the other hand, by the manner of its adherence to it, reduced the rule to an absurdity. The other day it decided by a majority of votes that a paper by a Bengali authoress on the Message of Rabindranath Tagore should not be read at the Institute on the ground that the subject of the paper was controversial. The "Modern Review," commenting on this surprising display of ineptitude on the part of what is supposed to be a learned body, asks:

> Does the Institute allow only non-controversial utterances like the multiplication table and geometrical axioms to be repeated and heard in its hall? There are few other subjects on which there cannot be and have not been controversies. In the Institute other Bengali poets have formed subjects of lectures. Are their works above controversy? Rabindranath himself has been adversely crititised there more than once. That was no doubt supremely uncontroversial.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Red Cross Depot yesterday morning. Her Excellency attended the "Purdah" Afternoon" at the Women's War Loan Office and afterwards presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund at the Secretariat.

Mr. Lutyens, Architect of New Delhi lunched at Government House yesterday.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BULLECOURT PENETRATED.

FIGHTING BETWEEN CROSILLES AND ST. QUENTIN.

CONSOLIDATING GAINS IN OTHER POSITIONS.

CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS GAINED.

TWO COUNTER-ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

FIGHTING NEAR BULLECOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

A British communiqué says a heavy fall of snow all day rendered observation impossible and impeded the operations.

We beat off this morning two counter-attacks against our new positions near Monchylepreux. The prisoners, who were taken at Monchylepreux state that they were ordered to hold the village at all costs.

Further south we penetrated the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, taking a number of prisoners, but large enemy forces counter-attacked and forced us back to our own lines. Our artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's attacking troops.

Our aeroplanes were active yesterday in spite of a gale. Few enemy machines were seen.

HOW MONCHY-LE-PREUX WAS CAPTURED.

HARD FIGHTING BETWEEN CROISILLES AND ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 11th, gives details of the capture of Monchylepreux, mentioned in an earlier communiqué. The village is one of the key positions in the country between Scarpe and Sensee, standing on the edge of a little plateau which is thirty metres above the plain and eight metres higher than the summit of the Orange Hill which intervenes between it and Arras. The Germans consequently were enabled to develop strong defensive positions in the village and the chateau lying north-west, besides establishing machine-gun posts in the Sart wood and Bois de Vert. Monchy is approached from four quarters by sunken roads full of snipers and machine-gunners. The command decided that the least costly course to capture the place was by turning the position.

A PRELIMINARY ATTACK.

As a preliminary to the turning position at Monchy, the village Fampoux, three miles north-west was stormed and occupied. Then a considerable force was advantageously moved during heavy snow squalls which reduced visibility to the narrowest limits and prevented the enemy from observing the extent, and direction of the movement. The garrison of Monchy offered a stubborn resistance and the fighting continued till after dark when our bombers were on the fringe of the village. Apparently most of the enemy withdrew in darkness when the attack was renewed. At dawn Monchy was occupied and the attack successfully continued.

The importance of the success lies in the fact that it gives the domination of a high ground.

To-day was chiefly devoted to consolidating the gains, but there was hard fighting between Croisilles and St. Quentin. Prisoners state that the intensity of our bombardment prevented the approach of the supply columns, consequently they were without food for two or three days.

The correspondent asserts unhesitatingly that the spirit of resistance shown at the beginning of the Somme offensive is much diminished now.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE AROUND ARRAS.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 12.

A wireless German official telegram says:

Fresh fighting developed against strong British forces on a wide front on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road since this morning and also between Bullecourt and Queant. The enemy is bombarding St. Quentin and La Fere with grenades and shrapnel. Artillery fire daily increases in violence from Vailly to Rheims.

TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS. CAPTURED.

PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE SCARPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12, 2-15 p.m.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

A communique from Marshal Haig, this afternoon, says the weather is wet and stormy. We attacked this morning and captured two important positions northward of Vimy Ridge and astride of the Souchez River, taking prisoners. We drove off two night attacks at the northern end of Vimy Ridge with heavy losses to the Germans. We have made progress south of the Scarpe River.

OUR HEAVY ARTILLERY.

SUPREMACY CONCLUSIVELY PROVED AT VIMY RIDGE.

INTERESTING TACTICAL SITUATION.

SPLENDID WORK OF OUR AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 12.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, emphasises that the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery was strikingly illustrated at the Vimy ridge. The aerial photographs prior to the hammering revealed a system of defences which might well nigh have been deemed impregnable. There was row after row of wire, each line many yards deep, a perfect honeycomb of trench work and countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet when the assaulters went forward they found in many places trenches and wire alike absolutely obliterated, and a few charred stumps and occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff alone marked what had been formidable barriers.

The splendid success of the offensive has created a very interesting tactical situation fraught with tremendous possibilities.

The enemy has been forced back on the pivot of his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot. The bitter cold continues with high winds and frequent snow squalls. The work, our airmen continue to carry out, is nothing short of marvellous.

PRESIDENT POINCARE CONGRATULATES THE KING.

APPRECIATION OF RECENT SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 12.

The Press Bureau announces that President Poincare has sent the following message to the King:—

"I have great pleasure in congratulating your Majesty on the fine success of your valiant troops. I do not doubt that it will be the prelude to new victories."

The King has replied expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 12.

A German wireless communiqué states that there is most violent artillery firing between Soissons and Rheims.

WHAT IS THE EXACT SITUATION IN RUSSIA?

GERMAN INFLUENCE ON RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 12.

Although the Russian censorship permits free passing of all news, people in London find it difficult to appreciate the exact situation in Russia which is indeed tolerably complex. The declarations of the Provisional Government demonstrate its firm determination to uphold the treaties with the Allies and to carry the war to victory, to promote discipline in the army and the productivity of munitions factories by every means in its power, but it is also faced by the adverse influences of the extremists who talk wildly of the brotherhood of man and peaceful union with the German socialists and of other utopian projects.

These extremists are mainly represented by a council of workmen and soldiers. What is unknown is the backing these have in the army, if any. Apparently however, they are mainly nondescript malcontents and others of the Jacobin type whose heads have been turned by the social upheaval. German secret efforts to approach and influence these are not likely to succeed in view of the steadfastness of the Government which comprises the best elements in Russia.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

The death is announced of the actor, Mr. James Welch.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING ROUND ST. QUENTIN.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., April 12.

Last night's French communique said: There was active artillery firing in the St. Quentin region. The enemy south of the Oise, after sharp bombardment, drove back one of our detachments northeast of Everneuil-sous-Coucy but a counterattack promptly ejected him. The artillery on both sides was very active in the Champagne.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON SOMME AND OISE.

GRENADE FIGHTING NEAR MAISONS DE CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 12.

A French communiqué says there was artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise. Lively grenade fighting occurred at night time towards Maisons de Champagne. There was a somewhat violent artillery duel in Bois le Pretre.

ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY.

SYMPATHY WITH U. S. IN DECLARING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS, AIRES, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

While Argentine intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration sympathising with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

ARMY AND NAVY.

STEPS TO INCREASE EFFECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

Steps are being taken to increase the effectives of the army and the navy.

GERMAN MINISTER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

REFUSES TO LEAVE BEFORE 18TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 12.

The German Minister has been handed his passports, but he refuses to leave before the 18th instant lacking instructions from Berlin.

BRAZIL GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

EQUIPMENT OF A STRONG CONTINGENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIODE JANEIRO, April 12.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

The Government is equipping a strong contingent to be concentrated in the states of Rio Grande Dosul, Parana and Santa Catherina, where the Germans are numerous.

CANADIAN MAN-POWER.

449,074 CANADIANS ENLISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

It is officially announced that 449,074 Canadians have enlisted.

U. S. WOODEN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 12.

President Wilson has requested Mr. Geothals, the builder of the Panama Canal, to supervise, the building of the thousand wooden ships for trade with the Allies.

AMERICAN AIR SQUADRON IN FRENCH SERVICE.

TO WEAR AMERICAN UNIFORM AND FLAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 12.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

The American air squadron in the French service will fight under the American uniform and flag.

NEW BRITISH TACTICS.

EXTENT OF FRONT DOUBLED IN TWO DAYS.

SUCCESS OF "TANKS" AND TRI-PLANES.

STIRRING CHARGE OF CAVALRY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

The British offensive continue the topic in Paris, where much admiration is expressed for the new tactics by which the front of attack has widened, as progress has been made instead of narrowing, as in the previous Allied offensives. Thus, it is now impossible for the enemy to make flank attacks, as no salient is produced. The extent of the British front has been doubled in two days, like the opening of a fan. Its left commands the Douai plain, the centre is within seven miles of Douai, the right is dangerously threatening the German lines with envelopment and the whole is making progress towards Lens. French accounts of the battle dwell o nthe success of the "Tanks" and the new British tri-planes.

There was a stirring charge by massed cavalry on the fleeing enemy in the vicinity of Monchy yesterday.

TURKISH REVERSES NEAR ROJISCHE.

EFFECTIVE RUSSIAN BAYONETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 12.

A wireless Russian communiqué says the enemy occupied our front trenches northward of Rojische but was driven out. The enemy forced an entrance into the trenches in the region of Terechkovez, in the direction of Sokal, but was compelled to evacuate them after bayoneting wounded.

SPAIN'S DIFFICULTIES,

DUE TO ENTRY OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS INTO WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

The entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal have recently come from America.

A SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

The Spanish steamer San Fulgencio has been sunk without warning. The crew have been landed at Nantes.

INTENSE EXASPERATION IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, April 12.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., April 13.

The fresh sinking of the Spanish ships in spite of German promises and excuses has produced intense exasperation in Spain whose economic situation is moreover thereby terribly distressed. All parties recognise the gravity of the outlook and the necessity for strong measures.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LOSSES IN THE WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2406 and sailings 2367. Seventeen vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk and two under 1,600 tons. Fourteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Six fishing boats were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

SHIPS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

An Italian naval communiqué says during the week ending the 8th instant 494 merchantmen arrived in the Italian ports and 447 left. Five Italian steamers under 3,000 tons were sunk and ten sailing ships under 300 tons were sunk. One steamer which was attacked escaped.

WOMEN'S APPALLING BRUTALITY.

RETURNED PRISONERS' NARRATIVE.

GERMAN WOMEN AND RED-CROSS NURSES.

SACRED SIGN PROSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., April 12.

Appalling revelations of systematic brutality of the German women and Red Cross nurses have been made to the Berne correspondent of "The Times" by scores of British soldiers of all ranks released from the German prison camps. On the long journey of the British wounded through Germany it was a common amusement of these women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink, trying to make them snatch at it and then withdrawing it. Many wounded begging for drink had coffee, water or soup tendered to them and then at the last moment the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass and frequently the wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff while the women looked on and laughed. An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer the wounded man a glass of water and then pour it slowly on the ground.

Cases of physical maltreatment of the British wounded by the German nurses were just as common and systematic as the refusal to give them nourishment. The nurses not only refused to attend the British wounded but regularly insulted and spat on them. They frequently even struck or kicked a bandaged limb in order to give pain. The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism. It has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

SWEDISH CONTROL OF FATS AND GRAINS.

DAILY RATIONS SCHEDULED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

The Swedish Government has taken over the control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice. The daily rations will henceforth be seven ounces of flour or grain and five and a half ounces of hard and eight ounces of soft bread.

OUR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GREATLY IMPROVED MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 11.

Sir Arthur Lawley who had been on visit to Mesopotamia has arrived in Madras, and accorded an interview to a representative of the "Madras Mail," who called on him at Government house.

He said:—I went from Basra to Bagdad and back, and visited almost every medical unit either ashore or afloat, and was greatly impressed with the remarkable change which has evidently been brought about in medical organisations during the past six or eight months. I was satisfied that all that human agency can do to provide for welfare of troops and the care of sick and wounded is being done to-day In particular, I would like to emphasise the very great part which has been played in achieving highly satisfactory result by voluntary agencies in India.

MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT OF TROOPS.

The spirit of the troops is magnificent and never has finer spirit been shown by any troops than has been by the Indian troops at the crossing of the Tigris. The valour of the Gurkhas on that occasion was truly magnificent, and will live as long as history lives. On the whole, I think we can look forward to the coming hot weather with a feeling of confidence that whatever can be achieved in proving against any repetition of the deplorable incidents of 1915-16 has been and is being done by General Maude and his very competent staff."

UNITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

ADVANCE IN CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.

SUPERIORITY OF OUR AIR SERVICE.

GERMAN MILITARY AUTOCRACY DENOUNCED.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 12.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred upon Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and the Maharajah of Bikanir to-day, the Lord Provost presiding at the great assembly of citizens in the Usher Hall.

In his speech Sir Robert Borden said he and his fellow-delegates had come to sit at the great council board of the nation to discuss vital questions of common concern.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

One of the delegates was an Indian Prince, invested with the splendid traditions of the race and ancestry, and united to the British Crown by the ties of fealty and devotion which were never more strikingly manifested than during the past three years.

GENERALS SMUTS AND BOTHA.

Another was the distinguished soldier-statesman who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities, although he had previously fought against us to the best of his great ability. To-day he and General Botha were the great assets to the Empire and to the world. The fact that his and General Smuts' conceptions regarding the future constitutional relations, were substantially the same in spite of the widely differing conditions of upbringing was an evidence of the broad foundation of liberty, justice, autonomy and unity on which the British Empire stood secure.

SIGNIFICANCE OF U. S. ENTRY INTO WAR.

Referring to the entry of the United States into the war he declared it must profoundly affect not only the war but the future of the Empire. America's entry after every possible effort consistent with honour and self-respect to avoid the war was the most convincing proof that the spirit of German military autocracy was inhuman and devilish and must be cast out. The Germans must at any cost be taught that the madness which would seek to impose upon the conscience of mankind the creed of the jungle, could only lead to self-destruction.

BRITISH FLYING SERVICE.

Sir Robert Borden stated that the most reassuring statement of the conditions of the flying service was recently given at the Imperial War Cabinet. The position disclosed might be summarised as follows:—The machines we were turning out to-day were equal if not superior to any the Germans possessed and were being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we were now using was equal to the average of the German machines. The most important fact to remember was that the British air service was undertaking extensive duties of vital importance to the operations in the field, which were not being carried out and had never been attempted, at least to anything like the same extent, by the German air service. More extensive service in the air thus carried on for essential purposes must inevitably be attended by increased losses and the real question was regarding the value of information thus obtained compared with the loss sustained. The military authorities entertained no doubt on the matter.

ADVANCE IN CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir Robert Borden emphasised the influence of the war upon the Empire in bringing about an important advance in constitutional relations, uniting in an earnest endeavour for the common good Britain, the Dominions and India. It would also draw the British and the American commonwealths together. He also emphasised the need after the war for closer attention to the potentialities of the vast and varied resources of the Empire. We must take stock of them and exercise an effective control and utilise them to the highest national advantage.

GENERAL SMUTS' VISIT TO FRANCE.

General Smuts replying, referred to his recent visit to France and said he had seen the opening of a great battle. The German organisation had been overtaken and notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the world's history he found in the evening that the amount of our shells had actually increased. He declared that we also had the mastery of the air and that he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

MANCHESTER CITY'S FREEDOM.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES TO BE HONOURED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 12.

The Manchester City Council has unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the City on the Members of the Imperial Conference, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir James Meston, Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. William Fergusson Massey, General Smuts and Sir Edward Patrick Morris.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY STILL GOING STRONG.

ALL INDIA TOTAL EXCEEDS ELEVEN CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 12th April, Rs. 11,42,64,050.

	Rs.
Bombay	4,71,47,000*
Bengal	3,76,79,300
Madras	30,13,200
United Provinces ..	74,54,700
Punjab	86,88,600
Burma	41,15,700
Bihar and Orissa ..	9,71,100
Central Provinces ..	14,44,900
Assam	2,35,300
Minor Administrations.	18,29,100
Total ..	11,25,78,900†

*Exclusive of Rs. 4,65,700 through Post Office till 3rd April.

†Exclusive of Rs. 16,85,150 though Post Office till 3rd April.

PURDAH AFTERNOON AT WOMEN'S WAR LOAN OFFICE

TEN LAKHS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ANNOUNCED.

H. E. Lady Willingdon's "Purdah Afternoon" at the Women's War Loan Office, Mayo Road, Bombay yesterday was a great success. The function was attended by over three hundred ladies of all communities in Bombay, who on arrival were welcomed by her Excellency, who shook hands and conversed with them. The arrangements for the afternoon which were made by Mr. J. E. Jackson, Honorary Secretary, Women's War Loan Office, and his staff, left nothing to be desired. The ordinary office room was specially reserved for Purdah ladies, and here a staff of lady workers headed by Lady Reed and Mrs. Jackson explained to them the different kinds of investments offered by the War Loan. For ladies other than Purdah ladies arrangements were made in the "Comforts Room," where Mr. Cooke, the Accountant-General, with his staff was present to take money other than Post Office money and for the latter a staff of Post Office men was present. The collections at the "Purdah Afternoon" amounted to nearly rupees ten lakhs, and further sums amounting to between rupees two and three lakhs were promised, so that the total amount of collections and promises made yesterday afternoon comes to about twelve or thirteen lakhs. The number of applications made during the afternoon was about 86.

The amount collected by the Women's War Loan Office from the date of opening of the office upto yesterday comes to about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Among the larger subscriptions announced were five and quarter lakhs through Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Rs. 60,000 from the ladies of the Currimbhoy family and Rs. 50,000 from Lady Jehangir.

Among those present were Mrs. Marten, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Knight, Lady Reed, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Strangman, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Mrs. Crerar, Lady Currimbhoy, Lady Fazulbhoy, Mrs. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Lukmani, Faiz Tyabjee, Lady Jugmohandas, Mrs. Tricumdas Mangaldas, Mrs. Bahadurji, Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Lady Petit, Lady Tata, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Phirose Sethna, Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Peywala, Mrs. Padye and Mrs. Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.

MEETINGS IN SACHIN STATE.

Meetings in connection with the "War Loan" have been held at Sachin and Dumas as well as in all the other villages of the Sachin State. His Highness the Nawab Saheb personally attended each meeting and explained in detail the reasons and benefits of the Loan. An amount of nearly Rs. 50,000 has been promised in contributions and it is anticipated that the total sum will not fall short of Rs. 75,000. The State has given facilities to all its officers and subordinates to contribute a month's pay on easy terms for purchase of the "War Loan."

WAR LOAN LECTURE TO MILL-HAND.

Under the auspices of the F Ward Committee, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, its Chairman, and other Members of the Committee will address the Mill hands of the Kohinoor Mills at Dadar, on the advantages of investing their savings in the Indian War Loan to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. T. W. Birkett, Agent of the Mills, will preside.

DONATION BY GONDAL PORBANDER STATE RY.

The Gondal Porbander State Railway has presented Rs. 500 to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund. This sum is usually spent on an annual treat for the children of the railway employees. However, this year in view of the fact that many children are having to endure great hardships owing to the War, it was agreed to send the money to the Women's Branch to be spent on Comforts for the Soldiers.

MEETING OF AGAKHANI ISMAILI KHOJAS.

An unusually large and very influential meeting of the Agakhani Ismaili Khojas met yesterday at the Jamatkhana Khudusk in response to the call made by the Bombay Agakhani Ismaili Council at the instance of her Highness Lady Alisha in respect of the War Loan.

Mr. Gulamally Gulamhussein Vakil on behalf of Mr. Haji Ahmed Deoji, the President of the Council, in addressing the meeting explained the War Loan and its three forms and exhorted them to buy the loan as much as they could. He also drew their attention to the numerous advantages derived from the British Government. The speaker further said that the Khojas were proud of their loyalty to the British Throne, and that they should not miss this opportunity to show their loyalty to the fullest by buying the Loan. In conclusion Mr. Goolamally said that the President Mr. Haji Ahmed Deoji trusted that all those present would according to their means buy the loan and thus would show their loyalty to the British Government and do their duty to their countrymen, who were shedding their blood for the country. The President further suggested that a list of the names of those Khojas, who purchased the loan would be submitted to his Highness the Aga Khan with the amounts of their purchases, and he had every reason to say that more the numbers and the amounts the list contained the more his Highness would be gratified. He also said that those of the Khojas who sought further information regarding the War Loan or help for purchasing the same might apply to the Secretaries of the Council in the Council office or to any other member of the Council and that it had been arranged to give them every facility and convenience. At this stage the President and some others declared that they would in all purchase loan worth Rs. 27,000.

LORD RONALDSHAY AT CALCUTTA WAR LOAN MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Lord Ronaldshay presided at the war loan meeting held this evening at the Town Hall. He said some people were misled by the use of the word subscription to the war loan. Ordinarily the word "subscribe" meant that they would be poorer by the amount they subscribed. But in the war loan it had an entirely different meaning. It meant lending of money at excellent interest to Government for a limited time. The Governor next appealed to higher grounds than self-interest. The Empire was engaged in a life and death struggle which was forced upon it. The fundamental issue was whether humanity in future would be governed by right, or be under domination of brute force. After narrating the tales of misery and suffering of the nations which fell victims to German barbarities, his Excellency asked whether the response they were going to make was in any way adequate. Whole India had subscribed seven millions sterling, which could bear little more than 24 hours. Bengal subscribed only two and a quarter million sterling, sufficient for a few hours' expenditure and these figures did not well represent the patriotism and loyalty of this Empire.

The Nawab of Murshidabad, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. Bray, Mr. Monahan and others addressed the meeting. At the conclusion subscriptions amounting to nearly eleven lakhs were annuonced, the bulk of which came from the Marwari community of Calcutta.

BURMA WAR LOAN SWEEP.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 12.

At the executive committee meeting to promote the Indian War Loan held at the Town Hall this afternoon, Mr. Gavin Scott, President, Rangoon Municipality presiding, the following resolutions were carried:—(1) A Burma War Loan Sweep prizes in which will be 5½ per cent. three-year bonds, bearing interests from August 1st next should be promoted, (2) that of the amount subscribed fifty per cent. shall be distributed in prizes the first being Rs. 1,50,000, the second Rs. 75,000 and the third half a lakh and the balance of the money, after deducting expenses to be divided into 594 other prizes, (3) the price of tickets shall be rupees five each.

Other proposals were the appointment of all Commissioners of Divisions in Burma on the Executive Committee of the War Loan and the appointment of Mr. R. S. Giles, and Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell of the Bank of Bengal, and the President of the Rangoon Municipality on the Executive sub-committee.

What B. G. TILAK says

GIVE PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AT THIS CRITICAL TIME

I am just now too busy to write anything as requested. But you may be aware that I have, both publicly and privately asked my fellow countrymen to subscribe to the loan as far as possible and thus to practically support the Government at this critical time.

B. G. TILAK.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

NEW PRESIDENT.

MR. J. A. D. MCBAIN ELECTED.

The first business before the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday was the election of President for the year 1917-18. There were two candidates for the position, Mr. J. A. D. McBain and Mr. J. Baptista, who secured 33 and 31 votes respectively. Mr. McBain was accordingly declared elected President of the Corporation.

The Corporation passed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the retiring President.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy proposed the appointment of Mr. J. A. D. McBain to be President of the Corporation for the year 1917-18. He said Mr. McBain had been a member of the Corporation for over twelve years and had taken a keen and active part in the Municipal administration of the city. He had no doubt that Mr. McBain would uphold the best traditions of the chair, which had been kept up by successive Presidents.

Sir Sassoon J. David, seconding the proposition, said Mr. McBain was thoroughly qualified to occupy the Chair. Mr. McBain had been a member of the Standing Committee and was thoroughly conversant with Municipal administration and finance. Whatever he undertook to do he did very well and with credit to himself.

MR. WACHA ON CORPORATION'S TRADITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, proposing the name of Mr. J. A. Baptista, said he would like to make one preliminary observation, and that was that such elections had never been contested before. He wished that such an election was unanimous, but it was hopeless to expect that. For the sake of the traditions of the Corporation he wished that in future at least these elections would be unanimous, because there was greater strength in unanimity. Let the traditions of the last 40 years be maintained; only during the last few years there had been strangles of this kind, which he detested. He now formally moved that Mr. Baptista be elected president of the Corporation for the year 1917. Good wine needed no bush and as far as Mr. Baptista was concerned he required no further recommendation. It was always invidious in a matter of this kind, when there were two good candidates, to say which of them was better, but each had done good work in his own way. Mr. McBain had been a member of the Corporation for the last 12 years, and Mr. Baptista for the last 17 years, and the latter was a senior member. When Mr. Baptista was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, it was an epoch-making time. Another reason was that although they had three Portuguese members of the Corporation, only once before had they had a Portuguese President and that was Dr. Viegas. He thought Mr. Baptista should be elected now, as by electing him the Corporation would be both honouring itself and honouring him.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola supported the proposition.

MR. MCBAIN ELECTED BY MAJORITY OF VOTES.

The voting was then proceeded with, and voting papers handed over to the members.

The voting was as follows:—

For Mr. McBain:—Messrs. Balcrishna Wassoodew Pandoorung, R. C. H. Barnard, Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Sir David Sassoon, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. H. T. Gorrie, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, R. D. Hughes, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Messrs. J. A. D. McBain, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajeebhai Laljee, Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Nissim Meyer, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna, Messrs. Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy, Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, the Hon. Mr. Saleebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Dr. Shiavux Sorabji Batliwala, Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Messrs. A. M. Tod, Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, F. A. M. H. Vincent, and A. H. Whyte. Total, 33.

For Mr. Baptista:—Mr. Behramji Navrosji Gamadia, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Chandrasen Dwarkadas, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Joseph Baptista, Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master, the Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Messrs. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, H. P. Mody, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Madhavji Virji, Mahomed Husen A. Haveliwala, Manajee Rajoojee Kalewar, Mohamed Ismail Curtay, Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Rajaram Tukaram, Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, the Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Canji, Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, and Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar. Total, 31.

The Chairman (the Hon. Mr. Mehta) declared that 33 members had recorded their votes in favour of Mr. McBain and 31 members in favour of Mr. Baptista. He accordingly, declared Mr. McBain duly elected President of the Corporation for the year 1917-18.

NEW PRESIDENT'S THANKS.

Mr. McBain then took the Chair amid applause and addressing the assembly, said:—

"I have to thank you for the great honour you have done me in electing me to preside over you for the ensuing year. I am quite aware of the responsibilities of the position to which you have raised me. The task it involves is a heavy one, but as I know that I can rely upon the hearty co-operation and support of every one of you I feel confident that I shall carry out the duties of my office to your satisfaction. During the long history of this Municipality it has carried on its work in a way that has won for it the respect of similar bodies throughout India, and I hope that in the future we shall continue to deserve and enjoy this high estimation. Gentlemen, you are well aware that I am a man of deeds rather than words, and during the many years that I have been a member of this board I do not think I can ever have been accused of having bored the house with too long a speech. I will not therefore run the risk of doing so on this occasion. But I will say this, that as a business man, who can get through as much work as most, and to encourage more business men to spare some of their time to Municipal affairs, I hope that we shall get through our work more quickly than we have in the past. I would not

THE HON. MR. McBAIN.

WHO WAS YESTERDAY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

advocate the sacrifice of efficiency to speed, but I do not think we shall lose anything by being saved the reiteration, at considerable length, of the same idea by successive speakers. Before I conclude I would like to repeat the hope expressed by more than one of my predecessors that this dreadful war cloud still hanging over us may soon be dispersed, and that the end, of which in these last days there happily are signs, will soon be arrived at. But I am sure that I am expressing the desire of every one of you when I say that I hope the end will not be otherwise than complete success for the British Empire and her Allies. (Applause.)

THANKS TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha then proposed that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the retiring President for the ability, deep courtesy and tact with which he had discharged the duties of his office. The Hon. Mr. Wacha said Mr. Mehta had surpassed their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Mehta had proved to be one of the ablest Presidents of the Corporation and had discharged the duties of his office with ability and courtesy and had won the whole-hearted confidence of the members. He had acquitted himself most brilliantly and had proved a courteous, clear-headed and clever President. The speaker hoped the whole Corporation would cordially pass the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra who seconded the vote of thanks said their expectations had been thoroughly realised.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in supporting said there could be no difference of opinion that Mr. Chunilal could wait with confidence the verdict of the Corporation on his work, which would be entirely in his favour. Every member of the Corporation had occasion to come into contact with the President, whether in the Corporation meetings or the Committees, and it was the unanimous opinion that he had discharged his duties with great ability.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna further supported the motion. He said Mr. Mehta had an old head on young shoulders, and he possessed the virtue of patience in a great degree. His was a record of work well done.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said Mr. Mehta had been invariably courteous to all members.

Mr. McBain associated himself with the remarks of the previous speakers and bore testimony to the fair-minded manner in which Mr. Mehta had carried out his duties. He had always been courteous to them all and the President asked them to carry the proposition unanimously.

HON. MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

The proposition was passed amid applause, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta replying to the vote of thanks, said he was sincerely grateful for the terms of the resolution and particularly for the cordial manner in which it had been carried. As had been mentioned by a member, the year had been a somewhat strenuous and eventful one but it was a kind of work which one always loved. Referring to the delay caused in the work done by their Committees, he said the committee work had gone on growing and the delay increasing and he suggested that members should spend a couple of hours more every week for this work. He next referred to the valuable assistance he had received from Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, who, he said, had already shown a clear grasp of Municipal problems within a few months and who was shortly going to bring far-reaching proposals before them. Referring to the work done by Mr. Masani, the Secretary, he (the speaker) said successive Presidents had referred to it and it would be superarrogation for him (the speaker) to do so.

He was sure from the reports they now had that during the early period of Mr. McBain's office they would have to congratulate themselves on the complete victory of the Allies.

HAINES ROAD CEMETERY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal for the extension of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road. The Commissioner stated:

"I forward herewith a copy of a report from the Executive Health Officer, which shows that a considerable extension is necessary. Dr. Turner subsequently explained that practically all burials among the Goans now take place in this cemetery, and that the ground at Dharavi is used only for the burial of still-born children and very rare interments in old family graves. The area of the existing cemetery is 12,200 square yards. The area by which it is proposed to extend it is about 29,167 square yards or just over 6 acres. This is a large extension, but in view of the Executive Health Officer's letter referred to above it is not in my opinion excessive. The boundaries of the cemetery as proposed to be enlarged will be somewhat irregular, although an attempt has been made to "square" them as much as the nature of the ground and existing holdings would allow.

The total cost of the scheme therefore amounts to Rs. 1,11,007-13-7. Against this a provision of Rs. 51,500 and Rs. 50,500 have been made in the budget for 1917-18, and an application for a grant of the balance (Rs. 9,007-13-7) will be made later if found actually necessary. I request that sanction be given to the carrying out of the works."

The Commissioner was authorised to make an application to the Government for the acquisition of the necessary land.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BRISK RECRUITING IN BURMA.

FORMATION OF A SECOND COMPANY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 12.

A Press Note issued states that in view of satisfactory response to the call for recruits for the company of Burmese Pioneers and in order not to disappoint many of the suitable applicants Government of India have on the local Government's recommendation sanctioned the formation of a second company of Burmese Pioneers on the same conditions as the first.

The second company will be enlisted mainly from Monywa, Sagaing, Shwebo and three other districts, but suitable recruits from other localities in Upper Burma will be accepted if they present themselves for enlistment. The second company like the first will be under the command of Major H. St. C. Harvey Kelly, 54th Pioneers, under whose orders enlistment of recruits will be carried out.

THE FIFTH JUDGESHIP OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see that certain gentlemen are wroth with you fro having adversely criticised Mr. De Quadros's appointment. In a country where amiable friends and admirers always exist, as a class, apart from the discriminating public, it is not surprising that somebody should come forward to champion Mr. De Quadro's claim to a seat on the Bench of the Small Causes Court. Mr. De Quadros may soon have good reason to cry "Save me from my friends."

You, Mr. Editor, objected to the appointment simply on the ground that Mr. De Quadros was more of a criminal court practitioner than of a civil one, and despite all that your correspondents have urged, I make bold to say that your objection was not so groundless as some people would try to make out. Because a lawyer occasionally and spasmodically appears in the Small Causes Court is it proper to say that he is a regular practitioner of that Court? Even the Advocate-General, the Public Prosecutor and senior counsel in the High Court, not excluding your correspondents Mr. Baptista and "A Barister," have off and on figured as advocates in the Small Causes Court but I wonder how they would like being described as Small Causes Court practitioners? Will any of your correspondents venutre to say that the new judge was a practitioner of the Small Causes Court in the same way and to the same extent as Messrs. Billimoria, Manchhashunker or Kangal. We all belong to "one" Bar and yet why are we differently described as practitioners of this, that or the other Court? Two out of your three correspondents have been at pains to repeat that Mr. De Quadros was appointed standing Pleador for the Improvement Trust fourteen years ago. "A Barrister" might for the matter of that, have usefully added to this, a general retainer from an Automobile Company at Queen's Road. The identity of "A Barrister" is too prominent to be veiled even by anonymity and if he will be pleased to give a comparative table of cases (from 1899 upto date) in which he has been instructed by Mr. De Quadros at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court and in the Police Courts and of cases in which he has been instructed by him in the Small Causes Court I shall frankly apologise to him and Mr. De Quadros. Of course, you will have to follow suit, Mr. Editor.

So far as Mr. De Quadros's character "bon homme," clean practice and other amiable qualities are concerned I willingly endorse all that his friends claim for him but have these anything to do with new principle of selection which Government have now introduced to the detriment of the Bar of the

S. C. C.

Small Causes Court,
April 12.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT LAHORE.

GATHERING OF CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and staff arrived at Lahore at eight this morning. The arrival was public and there was a brilliant gathering at the railway station, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Maharajas of Kashmir, Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Faridkot, the young Nawab of Bhawalpur and other ruling chiefs, Financial Commissioners, Judges of the Chief Court, General Officer Commanding 16th Division, Raja Daljit Singh, Captain Umar Hyat Khan, Tiwana, and Imperial and Provincial councillors.

A guard of honour composed of Gurkhas was drawn up outside the station and they as well as the Kashmir, Patiala and Tiwana Lancers, presented arms. Their Excellencies, his Honour and Lady and Miss O'Dwyer then left for Government House in three carriages, escorted by the Punjab Light Horse and body guards amid decorated streets lined by school children of all nationalities.

His Excellency the Viceroy, to-day, received visits from the various ruling chiefs including the Maharajas of Kashmir, Patiala, Kapurthala, Jind, and Faridkot, the Nawabs of Bhawalpur and Maler Kotla, the Rajas of Mandi, Suket, Chamba and Bilaspur, and returned the visits of the Maharajas of Kashmir, Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur and other chiefs who were entitled to the honour.

LORD WILLINGDON AT SANGLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, April 12.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary and Captain the Earl of Latham, A.D.C., arrived at Sangli by a special train this morning, and was received by the Chief of Sangli, Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agents S.M.C. States, Colonel Condon, Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, the State officials and leading residents of Sangli. After the introduction, his Excellency inspected the guard of honour and then proceeded to the shamiana outside the railway station, where he received an address from the municipality of Sangli to which he replied. His Excellency, then drove in State to the guest house. In the course of the morning the Chief of Sangli accompanied by his relatives and principal State officials, paid a formal call on his Excellency in the shamiana at the guest house. In the afternoon, his Excellency accompanied by the State karbari, Kumar Shri Vithalrao Bapusaheb paid a return visit to the Chief at the durbar hall.

Afterwards, the Chief accompanied his Excellency on a tour of the town visiting the hospital water works and high school, from thence going to the State gardens, where his Excellency had tea.

His Excellency then attended the cattle show. The Chief in welcoming his Excellency gave a short account of the show to which his Excellency replied. Then declaring the show open, his Excellency distributed the prizes and after inspecting the cattle returned to the State guest house.

In the evening his Excellency attended a State banquet held in his honour by the Chief at the State guest house at which among those present were: Colonel Woodhouse, Colonel Condon, Kumar Shri Vithalrao Bapusaheb, Mr. Keatinge, Rao Bahadur Kumthekar, Mr. J. Wanless, Mr. Collett, Mr. Goheen, Mr. Crear, and the Earl of Latham.

There was a display of fire works afterwards. His Excellency left Sangli for Jamkhandi, the next morning.

CAPTURE OF BELAD AND HARBE.

209 PRISONERS AND MACHINE GUNS TAKEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

On the 8th April, we captured Belad station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway, about fifty miles N. N. W. of Bagdad, and Harbe, four miles north of Belad was occupied on the morning of April 9th.

During the course of the operations of April 8th, nine officers, two hundred men of other ranks, two machine guns, and some railway materials were captured.

KALSIA DARBAR'S WAR FUND DONATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

The Kalsia Darbar have offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards any war fund the Lieut-Governor may select. The offer has been gratefully accepted by His Honour who has decided that the money should be distributed as follows:—To sections of Civil Hospitals for wounded soldiers at Lahore Rs. 3,000 and at Amritsar, Jullunder and Karnal Rs. 1,000 each; to Red Cross Provincial Branch Rs 2,000 and to Lady O'Dwyers' Comfort Fund Rs. 2,000.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT AIKMANS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

The death occurred at Home on the 6th April of Sir Robert Aikmans who retired about eight years ago from the Bench of the Allahabad High Court.

Those portions of the offices of the Civil Secretariat and the Heads of Departments which accompany his Honour the Lieut-Governor to Simla will close at Lahore on the afternoon of the 9th May 1917 and reopen at Simla on the forenoon of the 14th.

JOY RIDING AT THE FRONT.

II.—THE TECHNIQUE OF WAR.

BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw visited the British front at the invitation of Sir Douglas Haig. The "Daily Chronicle" publishes his second article giving his impressions. The title is Mr. Shaw's, and like the article itself has been passed for publication by the military authorities.

All gentlemen of the armchair will agree with me if I say that questions as to the origin and spiritual justification of the war are matters of opinion, to which no two men can be expected to give the same reply, and that questions of military technique are questions of ascertained fact to which there can be only one answer. But I shall say nothing of the sort, because, as an old politician and amateur of science, I know better. At the front, if you ask excessively complex, perplexing, and finally unanswerable questions as to the psychology and ethics of the war, from its far back germination to its still highly speculative upshot you will find fifty men giving you the same answer, especially if they all read the same newspaper. But if you ask the technical experts a question on a point of simple fact concerning their weapons or any other part of their technical material, you get answers of startling discrepancy. When the answer to a question is a figure, one authority says 100 and another 20,000. Every playwright is familiar with this phenomenon. He has to consult experts on technical points when a play touches on technical matters (often military, and sometimes medical); and every expert gives him a different answer, and, when he plays the previous answer, declares that the other expert is an ignoramus. Finally the playwright is driven to conclude that science is a matter of the taste and fancy of the scientist, whilst the conduct of a husband when he discovers his innocent wife concealed in the bedroom of another gentleman is as immutable as the orbits of the spheres are supposed to be—probably erroneously.

Therefore my remarks on the technique of the war are founded, not on the authority of the experts whom I consulted at the front, but on my own civilian observation and common sense, which must be taken for what they are worth.

MILITARY PARADOXES.

First, then, if the big guns had the precision to which they pretend, or even anything approaching it, the war would be over in two days. The armies could cut off each other's communications, and consequently each other's supplies of food, at a trifling cost. On the Somme front the Germans, having recently occupied the British positions, know as much about them as we do. Our aeroplanes have provided them with photographs of the German positions; and the stereoscopic projection and interpretation of these photographs have reached a pitch at which they are now practically completely intelligible. The British taxpayer reads of how the big guns hit an invisible mark at the other side of a range of mountains, and of how the gunner, with his wireless telegraph, can from his perch in the empyrean send to the gunner the correction for his gun and ensure the destruction of everything within the range of his bird's eye vision. And the British taxpayer, knowing that shells cost anything up to £1,000 apiece, and that even a small shell will dispose of 12 men and wreck a railway line, or dig up a roadway so as to make it impassable for at least two hours, is led to calculate that five million shells would wipe out the entire German nation, and that 12 shells per day per road would cut off the food and ammunition of the enemy, and bring him to his knees in 48 hours. When nothing of the kind happens, and he is asked to find money enough to cover his most extravagant estimate of the cost of bringing the war to a sudden and decisive end ten times over a week, he is tempted to complain that something must be wrong; that the armies are not really trying; that the kings and officers are intriguing to make war popular; that the Generals are dug-outs who should be superseded; and that a more vigorous prosecution of the war should be apparent by the infliction of some extraordinary inconvenience on the rich and his neighbours (especially his tailors) and a sensational annihilation of the enemy.

SHELLS AND THEIR BILLETS.

Now as an amateur and a civilian, I venture to say that the instruments of war are not instruments of precision; but I may and do say without risk of contradiction that the things which would happen if they were instruments of precision do not happen, in spite of the fact that the desire of the soldier that they should happen is beyond all question. If they did, I should not be alive to tell the tale. To work out on paper the correction for aiming a big gun takes a chartered accountant five minutes, and would take me half an hour. But when the correction is made and the gun fired, a dozen conditions of atmospheric pressure and refraction, and heaven knows what not evade all correction, and shake even the eternal principle that every bullet has its billet. You have to fire 5,000 shells on the off chance of one reaching the mark, and the consequence is that unless you are very flush of ammunition you do not fire at all. I stood with astonishment behind and before British batteries shelling the Germans with reckless prodigality. We were within range of the German guns; and I waited for the reply. There was no reply: Brer Boche evidently considered that a shell saved is a shell gained. As the besieged Roman destroyed the hope of the beleaguerer by throwing loaves to him, we parade our resources by showering shells on the Germans as if they were eggs at 16 a shilling. When I last met Richard Strauss we were standing in the courtyard of a London house, listening to a band of strange instruments from Barcelona which set our midriffs vibrating with their terrific fortissimo, and our cry was "Louder, louder." But the thundering batteries on the Somme were still better than the Barcelona orchestra; and I found myself wishing that Strauss were with me to enjoy it, for at the front you do not hate your enemy, though it may be your lot to fight him and kill him. Hating is one of the things you can do better at home—and you generally stay at home to do it.

Thus, you see, Brer Boche no longer fires at you merely because you fire at him: he fires when he wants to hit something; and my point is that in spite of all the devastation I described in my last article he does not hit it except once in a way, almost by chance. After all, it is the man with the bayonet who goes straight to his mark; and the artillery is most useful when it is clearing the barbed wire from his path; for the days of the cutting pliers are past; and he who sends his men over the top before the wire is brushed away by the guns is a dug out who is likely to be permanently dug-in if he is rash enough to share the exploit he orders.

Hence you have the miracle of roads crowded with trains of lorries and troops coming and going from the trenches, and of railway trains puffing away as openly as at Croydon, of batteries with their camouflage worn out and howitzers without any camouflage at all, naked to the heavens, all so well known to the enemy that if I were to give not only the names of the places, but their very latitude and longitude, I should make him no wiser than he already is, and yet I was safer there than in London after dark. I had to dress for the part of man at the front in khaki, lest the visibility of my ordinary clothes should devote me to certain death at the hands of the Hun. Well, I traversed the Somme front very agreeably in the company of General Giorgescu, whose brilliant Rumanian uniform would have tempted anyone with the true spirit of a markman even in time of peace. When the general was remonstrated with for running this risk he laughed and pointed out that the snow had made khaki as visible as scarlet and gold. He was quite right; I might just as well have borrowed a herald's tabard from Sir Alfred Scott Gatty for battlefield wear as far as my visibility was concerned. On all hands I could see bodies of men moving about, showing up against the glittering virgin snow like the bull's eye on a target. Yet neither they nor I were a penny the worse.

A POOR OPINION OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

I must add that I was left with so poor an opinion of high explosives that I believe we should go back to the black gunpowder of Waterloo if only it were possible to carry the great bulk of it that would be needed. I have already described how the houses of Ypres are still standing, though practically every hearth has had a high explosive shell detonated on it. They make prodigious holes in the ground, these shells; and they hurl the clods to the sky with volcanic energy; but the sky is just where they are not wanted. A less ardently aspiring, more terre a terre, expansive explosive would be much more useful. It would bring a house down by blowing its ankles from under it instead of first knocking its roof in and then very superfluously blowing it off again. Lateral, not vertical energy, is what, as it seems to the amateur is needed. Inventors please note.

The combination of imprecision with the narrowest localisation of effect leads to an impunity under exposure which is incredible to the man at home. I saw a steel foundry, one of the largest in the country, with its furnaces visible at night for a dozen miles round in full blast under the very noses of the German air service; yet none of the many bombs aimed at it have done any damage worth mentioning. Its risk from its own accidents is greater than from the engines of destruction brought against it by its powerful enemies. The British air squadron which entertained me for a night has discarded observers, photographic cameras, and bombs, and consists of pure duellists. Their machines carry one man only; and he, with one hand on his tiller and the other on his machine gun, throws himself on any German he can find in the air, and intimates, in effect, like the Shakespearean warrior, that "for one or both of us the hour has come." At that station the commanding officer, in pointing out to me an alarm horn which meant "Huns," accidentally touched the button and sounded it. Before he could explain that it was a false alarm a knight errant sprang into the air and spent the next hour searching for an imaginary foeman. For the credit of one of my own profession let me add that this commanding officer was a famous actor. That he handled a flying squadron without effort was easy for me to understand. To a man who has produced a modern comedy, a campaign is child's play.

I do not, of course, mean to imply that duelling in the air is superseding observation, photography, bombing, fire-direction, and the like. At another station I had seen the two-seater aeroplane with all its apparatus, including the sighting contrivances by which the dropping of a bomb can be aimed like a rifle on the Bisley ranges. But the duellists brought me back to the fact that the man is still the instrument of precision par excellence. You do not have to send a thousand airmen to do the work of one. You do have to send a thousand bombs to do the work of one. You do have to send a thousand bombs to do the work of one. And, after all, they are much less likely to do it.

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

I insist on these points always inviting you to bear in mind that I have no authority for them except my own conclusion from my own amateur observation—for two reasons. First, for the sake of those who, having husbands and sons and friends and brothers at the front, or being themselves in training for that fiery ordeal, are tormented by the idea that nothing can long escape these terrible engines of destruction which have eyes in the air, and whose trajectory can be determined so exactly by their elaborate sighting contrivances and carefully calculated corrections that they can slay a man infallibly 15 miles off. They can, O anxious ones; but somehow they don't. The Commander-in-Chief, with whom I spent a very pleasant afternoon, was good enough to take me to witness a series of experiments with certain terrifying methods of destruction which the hardiest hero might shrink from facing. Yet seasoned warriors who had tried and faced these things laughed, and made offers with respect to them which reminded me very strongly of the bets which my colleagues on the old St. Pancras Vestry used to make when we discovered a new method of detecting the germs of deadly disease in milk.

ENEMY RETIREMENT.

TROOPS KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, "The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent with the British armies in the Field writing on March 5 says:—

A sharp fall of snow during the night has whitened all the battlefields again, and the thaw which came with the sun has made the condition of the roads bad for the enemy as well as for ourselves.

It may seem absurd to readers at home that I have dwelt upon the weather so much in recent messages, but out here one understands the enormous effect of weather upon war. A snowstorm may spoil a victory or avert a defeat. A day's fog may lead to a week's loss of work by light we needed on that day for artillery observation and aeroplane reconnaissance.

To the enemy now bad whether is probably an advantage on balance with the difficulties it creates, for his main object for the next few weeks is to gain time and retard our pursuit through the quagmires and the broken tracks.

The hard frost helped him to move his guns back, but delayed his work behind the lines owing to the freezing of the water ways upon which he depends a great deal for his transport of supplies. The thaw, the fogs and the snow are conspirators with him in his policy of retirement from the great salient below Arras in order to avoid a staggering blow.

ENEMY STILL RETIRING.

That retirement continues slowly, and is spreading north of the ground by Gomme Court which until two days ago was the limit of his new movement.

Rossignol, or Nightingale, Trench and Wood fell into our hands after some sharp fighting with his outposts the day before yesterday, and our patrols discovered the Biez Wood was abandoned.

The enemy is therefore right back on the Essarts Bucquoy Loupard Wood line of defence in front of Bapaume, and the next problem in front of us is to discover whether he intends to defend this line with any great resistance—it is strong, and stoutly defended by belts of wire—or whether he will pack up his traps there in due time and get further back until he is quite clear of the salient, and so shortens his line by something like 30 miles.

It is still doubtful whether he will challenge us with what chess players call the "grand jeu," the really great strategical game, or whether he is merely saving pawns. In my opinion, which counts for nothing he is about to play the "grand jeu," and to take great risks for great hopes.

Behind Bapaume there are further indications of what might be called a spring flitting. Fires burning in the villages were as though he were setting light to useless stores. Civilians are being sent away from their homes. There seems to be abnormal railway activity on his lines.

But these signs are uncertain, and may be to hide plans at which we can only guess; tricks to lure us on incautiously so that he may come back at us with a tiger's spring.

It is clear that the German Staff is not revealing anything to the soldiers. I have already said that men taken north and south of the actual line of retirement know nothing of this, and are amazed to hear the news.

This is confirmed again to-day by prisoners taken in two raids this morning—north of Arras—where 78 men were captured—and south-east of Arras, where 21 were brought back.

They found it hard to believe that the line south of them was crumbling away. Not a word had reached them. So it was with the bigger batch of prisoners taken two days ago near Bouchavesnes, south of the Somme.

On the other hand, prisoners taken on the line of the movement and men who have just come up to the lines from Valenciennes and Cambrai are full of stories, true or false, about a general falling back to a shorter, stronger line, like a fairy tale in its magnificence and impregnable position.

LIMIT OF WITHDRAWAL.

One can only speculate about the real plan, but the problem is intensely interesting as a strategical riddle. Whatever may happen south of Arras it seems to me almost certain that the withdrawal will stop there as the northernmost pivot. It is inconceivable that the enemy should abandon the Vimy ridge, for that would mean not only the abandonment of one of his strongest natural positions, but the loss of Lens and the coalfields of the black country, which are a valuable asset in his hands.

Meanwhile apart from all theories, the facts are loud and clear. Our guns are at work on the Loupard line, at which we are now checked, and his guns massed east of Bapaume are flinging five-point nines and shrapnel and gas shells on the places he has abandoned between Gommecourt and Le Transloy. To soldiers in the field those facts count more than strategy and the whole meaning of the war.

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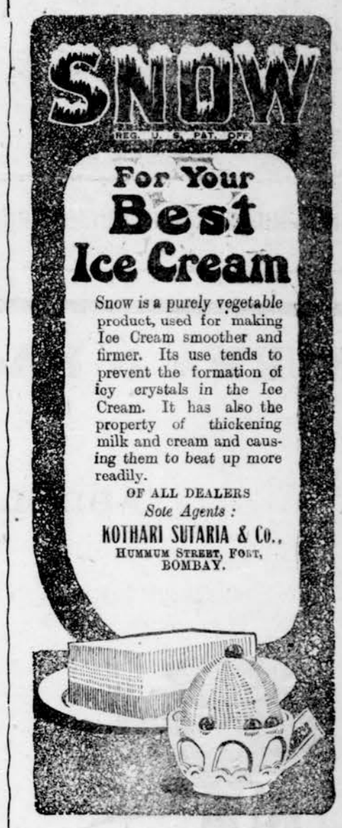
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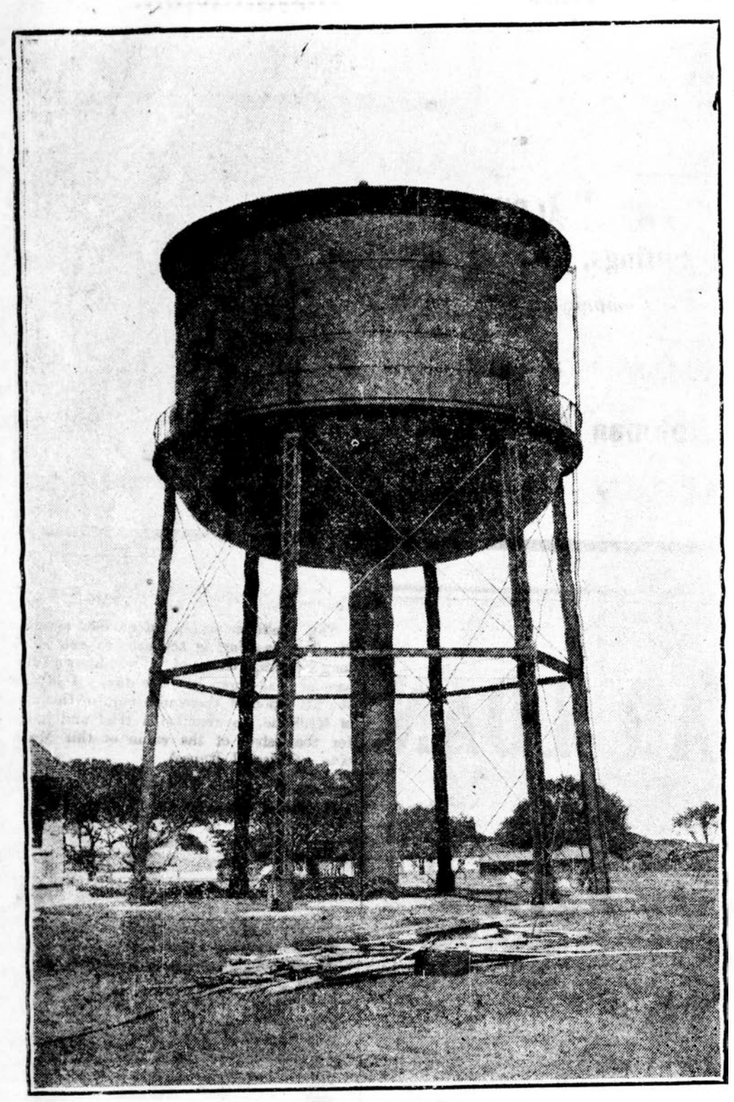

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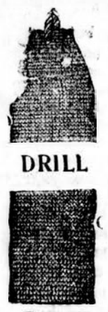

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(Sd.) J. S. B.

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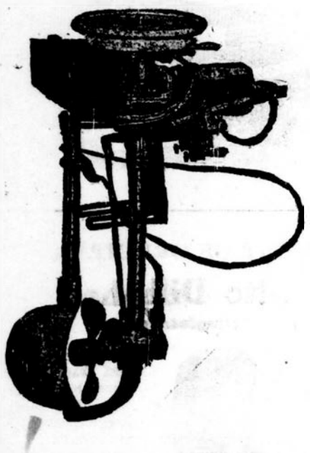

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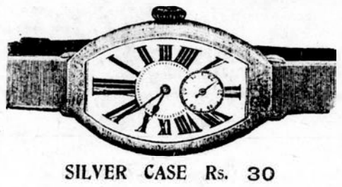

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